
Missouri Registry Annual Report

Registry of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled
Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in Missouri

Fiscal Year 2025



**Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Environmental Quality
Environmental Remediation Program**

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*Fiscal Year 2025
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Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Missouri Registry Annual Report

INTRODUCTION

As required by Section 260.445, RSMo, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (department) prepares an annual report regarding sites listed on the Registry of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in Missouri. The department provides a copy of the registry report to the General Assembly, Governor, Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Commission, and the governing body of each county containing a registry site. The report also is available on the department's website.

The Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Law regarding the Registry (Sections 260.435 to 260.480, RSMo) can be viewed at <https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneChapter.aspx?chapter=260>.

REGISTRY AND REGISTRY PROCEDURES

REGISTRY OF CONFIRMED ABANDONED OR UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITES IN MISSOURI (REGISTRY)

The registry is a list of sites in Missouri that contain abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste. More than that, the registry provides a variety of institutional controls allowing residual contamination to be left on site after cleanup is completed, while still protecting human health and the environment. These institutional controls include: deed notification of contamination; annual inspection; notice to buyer; change of use review; notice to the state if property is sold; cleanup and removal from the registry; and public information about site location, classification of threat, contaminants, health concerns, public and private drinking-water wells, and geology.

In addition, information in the registry notifies the public about properties listed on the registry and their associated hazards. This report informs potential buyers about hazards and legal obligations they may undertake if they purchase a property listed on the registry.

The registry is not intended or legally required to provide a comprehensive inventory of sites where hazardous chemicals and wastes have been disposed of in Missouri. Instead, it is developed based on a specific legal mandate, which directs that sites be listed on the registry if they are contaminated with hazardous substances that:

- A. Meet the legal definition of hazardous waste according to Missouri statutes and regulations. In practice, this means definitions the state has incorporated by reference from federal statute, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), and would be subject to RCRA regulations. A waste is considered hazardous under RCRA if it meets either of the following criteria:
 - a. It is specifically listed or identified as a hazardous waste in the Code of Federal Regulations due to its composition and source, or
 - b. It exhibits one or more characteristics of a hazardous waste, which are ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity as determined by laboratory analysis;
- B. Were disposed of before state and federal regulations were established for that kind of waste, which began in 1980, or disposed of illegally since that time; and
- C. Are present at concentrations above health-based screening levels.

Each site on the registry is described in detail in this annual report and includes the following information:

- A. A general description of the site, including the name and address, owner, and the type and quantity of hazardous waste disposed of there.
- B. A summary of any significant environmental problems at and near the site, and the site's proximity to private residences, public buildings or property, school facilities, places of work, or other areas where individuals may be present regularly.
- C. A summary of any serious health problems in the immediate vicinity of the site and any health problems deemed by the department to be related to conditions at the site.
- D. The status of any testing, monitoring, or remedial actions in progress or recommended by the department; the status of any pending legal actions and any federal, state, or local government permits; and the relative priority for remedial action at each site.

The department evaluates the sites on the registry and assesses classification changes. The department can take into account new information about a site or remedial measures taken to reduce potential risk. If conditions at a site have changed over the past fiscal year, the department may change a site's classification to better define the threat to human health and the environment posed by a site.

Registry sites are placed in one of the following categories:

- Class 1: Sites presenting an imminent danger of causing irreversible or irreparable damage to public health or environment—immediate action required.
- Class 2: Sites posing a significant threat to the environment—action required.
- Class 3: Sites not presenting a significant threat to public health or the environment—action may be deferred.
- Class 4: Sites that have been properly closed—require continued management.
- Class 5: Sites that have been properly closed with no evidence of present or potential adverse impact—no further action required. Class 5 sites are removed from the Registry.

The relative need for action at each site is based solely upon the potential impact on public health and the environment. The type of action required, the feasibility of such an action, and its cost or benefits are not the primary factors in deciding whether action is needed.

REGISTRY PROCEDURES

The department investigates potential abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal sites and identifies those that should be placed on the registry. When hazardous waste is confirmed at a site, the department notifies the owner or owners that it intends to place the property on the registry. The notification is sent by certified mail to the owner's last known address 30 days before the site is to be listed on the registry.

The owner or operator may appeal the proposed addition to the Registry to the Administrative Hearing Commission, which conducts hearings in accordance with Section 621.250, RSMo. No site may be listed on the registry until an appeal is resolved. Once the notice of appeal is filed, the Administrative Hearing Commission has 90 days to hold a hearing and 120 days to issue a recommended decision on the appeal to the Hazardous Waste Management Commission. The Hazardous Waste Management Commission reviews the Administrative Hearing Commission's recommended decision and issues a final decision.

To avoid registry listing, a responsible party or site owner may remediate the site. Generally, the department will enter into an agreement with the party that ensures cleanup progresses in a timely manner and recognizes the department's oversight role. With those controls in place, the department will then suspend further actions to list the property on the registry.

If the owner does not want the entire property placed on the registry, the listing may be limited to the contaminated portion of the property if the owner or operator submits a land survey performed by a licensed surveyor that includes the contaminated area plus a buffer zone in all directions. This allows the owner or operator unrestricted use of the portion of the property that is not contaminated.

When a site is placed on the registry, the department files a notice of the listing in the property chain of title with the Recorder of Deeds. If a site is properly closed, with no evidence of a potentially adverse impact, this finding also is filed with the Recorder of Deeds. These actions notify any purchasers of the property that the site is or has been on the registry.

Once a site is placed on the registry, it is subject to certain restrictions. The use of the site shall not change substantially without the written approval of the director of the department. A change of use is considered substantial if it may result in: the spread of contamination, an increase in human exposure to hazardous materials, an increase in adverse environmental impacts, or a situation making potential remedial actions at the site more difficult. The seller must notify the buyer of the condition of the site prior to sale. Changes of ownership must be reported to the department within 30 days after the change.

On Jan. 1, 2008, the Missouri Environmental Covenants Act (MoECA) became effective. MoECA, Sections 260.1000 to 260.1039, RSMo, creates a uniform standard for environmental covenants and directs the department to create a public database of properties that have restrictions provided for by this law. Environmental covenants are recorded in a property's chain of title and notify prospective buyers of specific limitations about land use and activities due to the environmental condition of the property. The department utilizes tools such as environmental covenants to track sites with residual contamination to ensure remaining hazardous materials do not pose an unacceptable exposure risk to public health and the environment. Some registry site owners are pursuing execution of an environmental covenant pursuant to MoECA as the final step in their remedial actions. This would allow sites with residual contamination to be removed from the registry once the covenant is executed and recorded.

Additional information on the Registry and Registry procedures is available on the department's website <https://dnr.mo.gov/env/hwp/sfund/registry.htm>.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES IN MISSOURI

The National Priorities List is a list of sites being cleaned up pursuant to the Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. This list is maintained and updated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Federal and state officials work together to determine priority sites and submit candidate sites for inclusion on the National Priorities List. The National Priorities List includes the sites with the highest priority for further investigation pursuant to the federal Superfund Program. Candidate sites are ranked on a scale from 0 to 100, using a numerical scoring system known as the Hazard Ranking System. The system evaluates the threat a site poses to human health or the environment through contamination of soil, surface water, groundwater, or air. Hazardous waste sites with a quality-assured Hazard Ranking System score equal to or greater than 28.5 are eligible for inclusion on the National Priorities List. Sites for which the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has issued a health advisory are also eligible, regardless of the score.

As of June 30, 2024, Missouri has 33 sites on the National Priorities List. Presented below is the list of those 33 Missouri sites and the corresponding site information web link. Of these 33 sites, 9 are listed on the registry. Registry sites are bolded.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES IN MISSOURI

- 1. Armour Road** **NPL List Date: May 10, 1999**
2251 Armour Road
North Kansas City, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0702515>
2. Bee Cee Manufacturing Co. **NPL List Date: June 10, 1986**
Malden Industrial Park
Malden, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701439>
3. Big River Mine Tailings/ **NPL List Date: Oct. 14, 1992**
St. Joe Minerals Corp.
Sec. 25, 26, 35 & 46, T. 37N, R. 4E
Desloge, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701639>
4. Compass Plaza **NPL List Date: March 15, 2012**
201 S. Marshall St.
Rogersville, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0706143>
- 5. Conservation Chemical Co.** **NPL List Date: Oct. 4, 1989**
8900 Front St.
Kansas City, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0700777>
- 6. Ellisville Site** **NPL List Date: Sept. 8, 1983**
149 Strecker Road
Ellisville, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701205>

7. Fulbright Landfill
Bolivar Road
Springfield, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701153>
NPL List Date: Sept. 8, 1983
8. **Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
(Northwest Lagoon)
Junction Highway 7 and Highway
78 Independence, MO.**
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701757>
NPL List Date: July 22, 1987
9. **Lee Chemical
Highway 210 east of Highway 291
Liberty, MO.**
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701378>
NPL List Date: June 10, 1986
10. Madison County Mines
Fredericktown, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701102>
NPL List Date: Oct. 29, 2003
11. **Minker/Stout/Romaine Creek
4037 W. Rock Creek Road and Swaller Road
Imperial, MO.**
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701345>
NPL List Date: Sept. 8, 1983
12. Missouri Electric Works
S. Highway 61, two miles south of Highway K
Cape Girardeau, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701474>
NPL List Date: Feb. 21, 1990
13. Newton County Mine Tailings
Various Locations
Newton County, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701651>
NPL List Date: Oct. 29, 2003
14. Newton County Wells
3900 Rangeline Road
Joplin, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0702514>
NPL List Date: July 27, 2000
15. Oak Grove Village Well
206 James St.
Oak Grove Village, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0700020>
NPL List Date: Sept. 5, 2002
16. Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt
Various Locations
Oronogo-Duenweg, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701290>
NPL List Date: Aug. 30, 1990
17. Pools Prairie
Highway 60 and U.S. Highway 71
Neosho, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0702918>
NPL List Date: Sept. 17, 1999

18. Quality Plating
Route 2
Sikeston, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701442>
NPL List Date: June 10, 1986
19. Riverfront
New Haven, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0702089>
NPL List Date: Dec. 1, 2000
20. **Solid State Circuits, Inc.**
Main St.
Republic, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701392>
NPL List Date: June 10, 1986
21. Southwest Jefferson County Mining
166 sq. miles in southwest quarter of Jefferson County
De Soto, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0705443>
NPL List Date: Sept. 23, 2009
22. Sporlan Valve Plant #1
611 East 7th Street
Washington, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0703541>
NPL List Date: May 15, 2019
23. St. Louis Airport/HISS/Futura Coatings Co.
Brown Road north of Airport
Hazelwood, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701210>
NPL List Date: Oct. 4, 1989
24. **Syntex Facility**
299 Extention St.
Verona, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0700881>
NPL List Date: Sept. 8, 1983
25. Valley Park TCE
Highway 141 north of Meramec River
Valley Park, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701494>
NPL List Date: June 10, 1986
26. Vienna Wells
545-547 N. Chestnut St.
Vienna, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0705803>
NPL List Date: Sept. 29, 2010
27. Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek
Two miles north of intersection of Big River and Highway 21
Caledonia, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0705842>
NPL List Date: April 11, 2011
28. Washington County Lead District-Old Mines
Intersection of Highway 21 and Highway 47
Old Mines, MO.
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0705027>
NPL List Date: March 19, 2008

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| <p>29. Washington County Lead District-Potosi
500 feet east of Bell St. and Valley Road
Potosi, MO.
https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0705023</p> <p>30. Washington Co. Lead District-Richwoods
21 acres in northeast Washington County
Richwoods, MO.
https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0705032</p> <p>31. Weldon Spring Former Army Ordnance Works
Highway 94, south of U.S. 40
Weldon Spring, MO.
https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701773</p> <p>32. Weldon Spring Quarry/Plant/Pits
Highway 94, two miles south of U.S. 40
Weldon Spring, MO.
https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701753</p> <p>33. West Lake Landfill
13570 St. Charles Rock Road
Bridgeton, MO.
https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701039</p> | <p>NPL List Date: March 19, 2008</p> <p>NPL List Date: March 19, 2008</p> <p>NPL List Date: Feb. 21, 1990</p> <p>NPL List Date: July 22, 1987</p> <p>NPL List Date: Aug. 30, 1990</p> |
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CLEANUPS

Registry Consent Agreements

Some owners whose property is proposed for the registry would prefer to remediate a site to Class 5, rather than allow it to be placed on the registry. Site owners or potentially responsible parties wishing to clean up a site may negotiate a Registry Consent Agreement with the Department. The consent agreement establishes a schedule and specific responsibilities for the completion of site investigation and remediation by the property owner or responsible party. All activities are completed with the Department's oversight. Upon successful completion of site remediation, the Department withdraws its registry action.

As of June 30, 2024, responsible parties were cleaning up eight sites pursuant to state Registry Consent Agreements. These sites are identified in the following list:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Emerson Electric
8100 W. Florissant
St. Louis, MO 63136</p> <p>2. Joplin Pipe & Steel
506 Tyler Ave.
Joplin, MO 64801</p> <p>3. Litton Systems
4811 W. Kearney St.
Springfield, MO 65803</p> <p>4. Missouri Metals
9970 Page Blvd.
Overland, MO 63132</p> | <p>5. Orbco (Orscheln)
1177 N. Morley
Moberly, MO 65270</p> <p>6. SKF Foundry
1801 W. Main St.
Washington, MO 63090</p> <p>7. Toastmaster Kirksville
1301 N. Osteopathy
Kirksville, MO 63501</p> <p>8. TRW Manchester
14161 Manchester Road
Manchester, MO 63011</p> |
|---|--|

REGISTRY SITES REMOVED OR ACTION SUSPENDED

The following table lists sites that either were removed from the registry, or registry action was suspended.

Site	Address	Date Proposed	Date Registered	Date Removed	Date Action Suspended
A.P. Green	Green Blvd., Mexico, MO 65265	8/29/1983	6/14/1984	8/25/2022	NA
Abrahamson Property	4044 West Rock Creek Rd., Imperial, MO 63052	2/11/1984	6/14/1984	9/26/1986	NA
Acetylene Gas	3529 Hickory St., St. Louis, MO 63104	9/25/1986	3/10/1987	2/12/1997	NA
ACF Industries	2800 DeKalb St., St. Louis, MO 63118	2/9/1984	2/22/1985	6/11/2019	NA
Armco Union Wire Rope Plant	2100 Manchester Trfy., Kansas City, MO 64126	7/27/1989	NA	NA	1/20/1993
Arneson Timber	Hwy 19 N McCormick Rd. Steelville, MO 65565	2/4/1999	7/1/1999	8/11/2009	NA
AT&T	777 N. Blue Hwy, Lee's Summit, MO 64063	12/27/1989	NA	NA	9/3/1992
Baxter Garden Center	17259 Wild Horse Creek Rd., Chesterfield, MO 63005	8/26/1983	1/1/1984	2/18/1997	NA
Bee Cee Manufacturing	Falcon Dr., Malden, MO 63863	11/17/1987	7/8/1988	5/24/2019	NA
Bemis Company	1295 North Highway Dr., Fenton, MO 63026	10/20/1987	NA	NA	6/17/2010
Boulder Valley Campground	Highway AA, 4 miles southwest of Highway H, Syenite, MO 63640	4/18/1985	NA	NA	5/1/1985
Branson Quarry	Highway 65, 3 miles north of Branson, Branson, MO 65616	8/27/1983	1/5/1984	1/15/1991	NA
Bristol Steel	3117 S. Big Bend Blvd., Maplewood, MO 63143	1/19/1988	NA	NA	4/14/1991
Bubbling Springs Arena	1300 Romaine Creek Rd., Fenton, MO 63026	8/26/1983	1/9/1984	9/18/1989	NA

Bull Moose Tube Company	406 Industrial Dr., Gerald, MO 63037	8/26/1983	NA	NA	2/5/1998
Burlington Northern Railroad - Cottrell Property	Highway 19 north of Cherryville, Cherryville, MO 65446	1/25/1996	3/25/1996	10/6/2000	NA
Burlington Northern Railroad - Crider Property	Highway 19 and Becker, Steelville, MO 65565	1/30/1996	9/26/1996	8/1/2004	NA
Burlington Northern Railroad - Richards Property	HC 86 Box 6151, Steelville, MO 65565	1/27/1996	NA	NA	8/29/2000
Burlington Northern Railroad - Wright Property	Highway 19, ½ mile south of Cherryville, Cherryville, MO 65446	2/9/1986	4/11/1996	10/31/2000	NA
Cashel Residence	2306 Romaine Creek Rd., Fenton, MO 63026	8/27/1983	NA	NA	10/4/1985
Castlewood (Sontag Road Swim Club and Fire Station)	1000 New Ballwin Rd., Ballwin, MO 63021	8/26/1983	1/3/1984	11/1/1987	NA
Community Christian Church	623 Meramec Station Rd., Manchester, MO 63021	8/26/1983	NA	NA	2/5/1998
Cooksey's Barrel	Route 1, Village Ridge, MO, 63089	8/27/1983	6/14/1984	4/19/1993	NA
Craft World International	603 W. Plainview Rd., Springfield, MO 65807	4/5/1988	NA	NA	6/20/1989
Defiance Dump Site #1	Near 643 Old Colony Rd., Defiance, MO 63341	8/27/1983	NA	NA	4/10/1984
Detroit Tool	100 Carr St., Lebanon, MO 65536	3/12/1990	NA	NA	12/22/1995
Dexter Plating	Hwy 60 to Arvin Rd., Dexter, MO 63841	8/8/1986	NA	NA	9/3/1992
Dora Post and Lumber Co	Highway 181, Dora, MO 65637	3/7/2003	4/18/2003	4/21/2008	NA
Dorman's Industry	Highway 254, Galmeys, MO 65779	6/18/1987	8/17/1987	2/1/2006	NA
East North Avenue	E. North St., Williams Rd., Eureka, MO 63025	2/9/1984	NA	NA	2/5/1988

East Texas Motor Freight	119 Douglass St. St. Louis, MO 63147	6/24/1996	NA	NA	2/5/1998
Eggman Drum	6.4 miles south of Routes 8 and 21, Potosi, MO 63116	3/7/1986	3/16/1987	12/28/1990	NA
Ellisville-Rosalie Property	Wildwood, MO 63011	8/27/1983	9/21/1984	9/8/1987	NA
Erwin Farm	1.5 miles north of Verona, Verona, MO 65707	8/27/1983	1/3/1984	10/9/1987	NA
Excelsior Springs FMGP	320 W. Excelsior St., Excelsior Springs, MO 64024	3/25/2003	5/6/2003	5/24/2019	NA
Fire Trail 11-H	Steelville, MO 65565	5/17/1984	NA	NA	8/1/1984
Folk Avenue	7882 Folk Ave., Maplewood, MO 63143	2/9/1984	NA	NA	11/15/2007
Frontenac (Bliss Tank Farm)	German Blvd. and Dwyer Lots, Frontenac, MO 63131	8/26/1983	3/19/1990	3/30/1998	NA
Fulbright Landfill	Boliver Rd., Springfield, MO 65802	8/29/1983	1/1/1984	6/30/2016	NA
G&R Metals	½ block E Callan & Industrial, Monett, MO 65708	5/14/1987	8/17/1989	6/10/2019	NA
General Electric/ Enterprise Park	2401 Sunshine St. Springfield, MO 65804	7/29/1985	NA	NA	3/3/1988
Generally Hauling	2.5 miles east of Route 47 on Route TT, St. Clair, MO 63084	6/10/1987	8/17/1987	11/2/1999	NA
Great Lakes Container Corp	42 Ferry St., St. Louis, MO 63147	2/5/1988	NA	NA	6/27/1988
Grimco Signs	1 L and D Dr., Owensville, MO 65066	2/4/1988	NA	NA	1/5/1990
Hamill Transfer	3225 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, MO 63103	8/29/1983	9/3/1985	2/12/1987	NA
Hardt Road	18538 Hardt Rd., Glencoe, MO 63021	8/27/1983	2/22/1985	12/1/1987	NA

Hellwig Fruit Stand	7800 Chesterfield Airport Rd., Chesterfield, MO 63005	6/1/1990	NA	NA	5/12/1992
Hendren Salvage Yard	705 Proctor Dr., Columbia, MO 65202	1/23/1988	NA	NA	7/31/1988
International Paper	2609 S. Rangeline, Joplin, MO 64801	2/9/1984	6/14/1984	6/30/2014	NA
Kem-Pest Laboratories	East of State Hwy 177, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701	3/17/1987	NA	NA	10/26/2000
King Adhesives	5231 Northrup Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110	5/30/2002	6/23/2003	1/26/2006	NA
Kramer	2101 Old Bismarck Rd., Park Hills, MO 63601	8/11/1989	NA	NA	4/10/1997
Lacy Manor Development (Sandcut Road)	403 B Sandcut Rd., Catawissa, MO 63016	8/26/1983	12/27/1985	10/28/1987	NA
Manchester United Methodist	Manchester, MO 63011	1/1/1984	1/1/1984	11/24/1992	NA
Minker/Stout/ Romaine Creek	4037 West Rock Creek Rd., Hillsboro, MO 63052	2/13/1984	6/14/1984	7/26/1999	NA
Moberly FMGP	501 Franklin St., Moberly, MO 65270	11/20/2002	1/14/2003	6/30/2014	NA
Modern Iron and Metals	7101 N. Market St., Pagedale, MO 63133	6/10/1987	8/17/1987	8/27/1991	NA
Monsanto - Queeny	1700 S. Second St., St. Louis, MO 63177	2/13/1984	NA	NA	4/10/1997
Motorola - Webb City	17th and W, Hall St., Webb City, MO 64804	6/24/1986	NA	NA	6/29/2000
Nevada Landfill	Nevada, MO 64772	1/30/1986	NA	NA	12/4/1986
Parkhurst Mfg. Co.	2503 W Broadway Blvd., Sedalia, MO 65301	8/29/1983	NA	NA	11/1/1983
Payne Residence	4038 Rock Creek Rd., Imperial, MO 63052	8/27/1983	1/3/1984	10/1/1986	NA

Piazza Road/ Bliss Farm	Rosati, MO 65559	8/26/1983	3/10/1987	12/28/1990	NA
Plattco Landfill – Douglass Property	Parkville, MO 64152	4/19/1985	NA	NA	7/15/1987
Private Drive Off Highway 100	Boone's Lane, Junction Highway 100 and T, Glencoe, MO 63017	2/10/1984	6/14/1984	1/15/1988	NA
Quail Run Mobile Manor	E. Highway 100, Gray Summit, MO 63055	8/26/1983	NA	NA	3/17/1989
Quality Metal Finishing- Commercial Ave.	2055 N. Commercial Ave., St. Clair, MO 63077	8/14/2003	10/13/2003	3/2/2012	NA
Rall Leasing	200 Enterprise Dr., Cuba, MO 65453	6/15/1992	7/25/1995	6/10/2019	NA
Ray County Drum	2.5 miles east of Regal, Regal, MO 64035	5/25/1984	NA	NA	5/1/1985
Reeves Property	Fredericktown, MO 63645	5/20/1987	NA	NA	11/15/1993
Robbins Property	Route 3, Highridge, MO 63049	2/10/1984	6/14/1984	12/9/1992	NA
Roscoe	Roscoe, MO 64776	1/23/1989	NA	NA	4/27/2000
Rusha Farm	One mile SW of Verona, Verona, MO 65712	8/27/1983	1/3/1984	9/8/1987	NA
Sac River Landfill	Hwy 13, Springfield, MO 65802	8/26/1983	1/15/1984	6/30/2016	NA
Saddle & Spur Riding Club	Little Antire Creek Rd., Highridge, MO 63049	8/27/1983	1/15/1984	8/9/1990	NA
Saline Creek Site	¾ mile northeast of Murphy, Murphy, MO 63206	8/27/1983	NA	NA	6/1/1984
Shenandoah Stables	Highway 61 S., Moscow Mills, MO 63362	8/30/1983	1/3/1984	8/21/1989	NA
Solid State Circuits - Boonville Road	616 Boonville Rd., Springfield, MO 65806	7/12/1990	NA	NA	8/26/1996
Southern Cross Lumber	143 McDonnell Blvd., Hazelwood, MO 63042	8/31/1983	2/22/1985	3/9/1988	NA

Southwestern Bell/Eureka	Stonegate and Williams Rds., I- 44, Eureka, MO 63025	3/17/1987	NA	NA	4/27/2000
Star Brite Plating – Joplin (Mid States Motor Carriers Inc.)	610 Tyler Ave., Joplin, MO 64801	5/16/1990	NA	NA	4/27/2000
Stephens Farm	13688 Ozark Rd., Neosho, MO 64850	3/8/1991	5/23/1991	1/4/1999	NA
Sullins Residence	1680 Romaine Creek, Fenton, MO 63026	8/27/1983	NA	NA	10/10/1985
Talley Farm	McKinley, MO 65705	2/8/1984	NA	NA	12/3/1985
Timberline Stables	Route MM, New Bloomfield, MO 65063	8/29/1983	1/1/1984	1/29/1989	NA
Times Beach	I-44 east of Eureka, Times Beach Disincorporated, MO 63025	3/5/1984	4/5/1984	4/28/1999	NA
TSI Mulberry Hill Road	Mulberry Hill Rd., Barnhart, MO 63051	9/3/1983	1/3/1984	1/18/1991	NA
TWA (Ground Operations Center)	KCI Airport, Kansas City, MO 64153	10/14/1986	NA	NA	6/14/2001
Wheeler Property	107 E. Pine, La Monte, MO 65337	8/29/1983	NA	NA	9/17/1984
Wheeling Disposal	Off Hwy K, 1 mile south of Amazonia, Amazonia, MO 64421	8/29/1983	1/1/1984	6/30/2016	NA

**REGISTRY OF CONFIRMED
ABANDONED OR
UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS
WASTE DISPOSAL SITES
FISCAL YEAR 2025**

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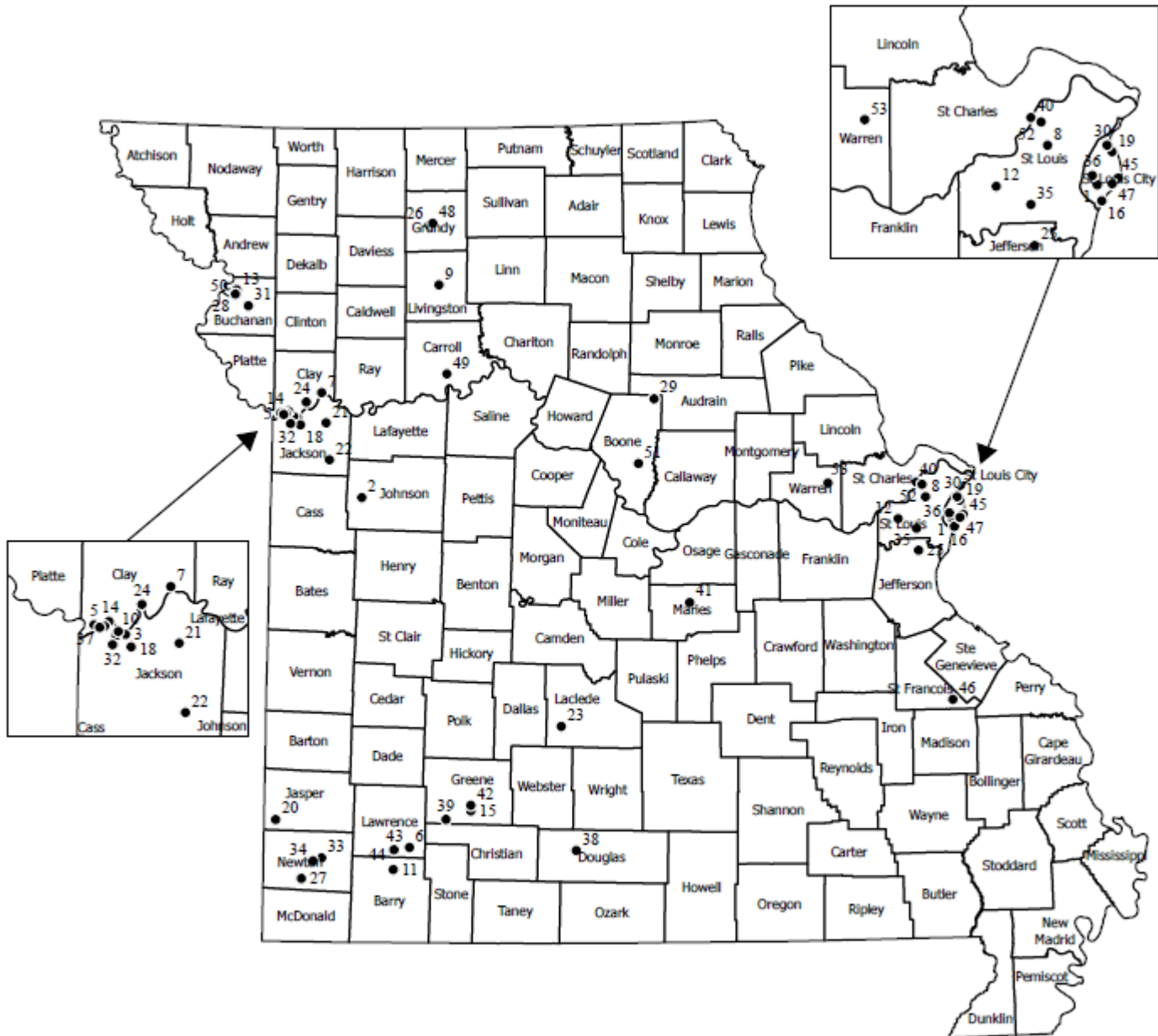
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Registry Site Location Map

FY 2025

- Numbers correspond to sites listed on Site Summary Index Page



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CLASS 1 SITES

Lake City Army Ammunition Site

Site Name: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (LCAAP)

Classification: Class 1

Date of Registry Placement: March 2, 2001

Date of National Priorities List Listing: July 22, 1987

Site Address: 25201 Highway 78 East Independence, Jackson County, MO, at the intersection of Route 7 and Route 78 Highway

Present Property Owner: U.S. Government, Department of the Army (Army)

Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 7 (EPA) [Corrective Action]; Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) [Operations]

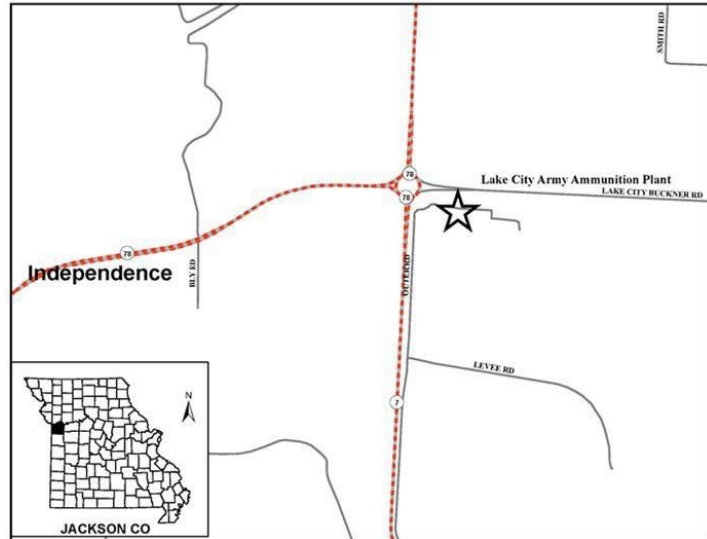
Waste Type: Metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), explosives, polychlorinated biphenyls, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), asbestos and radioactive waste.

Quantity: 2.04-3.7 million pounds of VOCs in subsurface soil; undetermined quantities of metals; explosives; and 30,000 cubic yards of radioactive waste.

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (LCAAP) site is the largest small arms ammunition plant in the nation. Past industrial operations generated large quantities of hazardous waste, including: solvents; explosives; heavy metals such as arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, and silver, and depleted uranium. Since 1941, the facility disposed of operational wastes in lagoons, landfills and burn pits located throughout the 6-square-mile facility. Current disposal practices are subject to state and federal regulations.

The LCAAP site is a 3,935-acre government-owned, contractor-operated plant that began operation in 1941. The site is located in the Lower Missouri-Crooked Watershed, at the mouth of the Little Blue River. The site has 34 areas of concern, which compose four operable units: Northeast Corner Operable Unit; Area 18 Operable Unit; Area 10 Sand Piles Operable Unit; and Installation-Wide Operable Unit (IWOU).



The LCAAP site is actively storing and treating hazardous wastes. Olin-Winchester operates the site, managing 12 hazardous waste container storage areas, with a combined capacity of 192,970 gallons, and one explosive waste incinerator, with a treatment rate capacity of 2,100 pounds of explosives per hour. Volatile organic compounds, explosives and heavy metals have contaminated groundwater, surface water, and soil at the site. Contaminants in the groundwater plume migrated beyond the facility's northeast corner boundary in the past; however, the current pump-and-treat system hydraulically contains the groundwater plume on-site.

The Army completed the fourth Five-Year Review for the site in August 2020. The review concludes that the environmental remedies currently in place are protective of human health and the environment. The report also lists recommendations related to ensuring that site conditions remain protective over the long term. The recommendations include revising several cleanup goals based on updated toxicity data and exposure assumptions, continuing investigation of PFAS releases and developing a revised groundwater remedy for Northeast Corner Operable Unit Area 17B to achieve more reasonable cleanup timeframes.

Remedial Actions:

A sitewide PFAS Remedial Investigation (RI) is in the beginning stages. A Draft Final RI Work Plan / UFP-QAPP has gone through a regulatory review with comments from MoDNR and EPA submitted to the Army April 2025; baseline field work began in June 2024.

Northeast Corner Operable Unit (NECOU): The Northeast Corner Operable Unit consists of Areas 11, 16, and 17, and two areas governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). EPA, MoDNR, and the Army signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for remedial action in September 2007. A 2018 Timeframe Memo concluded that the selected remedies for these areas will result in unacceptable remedial timeframes greater than 100 years. The Army is evaluating other remedial technology options as part of a 2019 Army contract for determination and selection of alternate remedial technologies that can meet remedial design criteria. The selected remedy for each of the areas in the NECOU follows.

RCRA Areas: Waste Oil and Solvent Storage Facility and Paint and Solvent Waste Storage Facility – Surficial Soil – excavation and off-site disposal of surficial soil contaminated with chemicals of concern that exceed cleanup goals. Institutional controls are required to maintain industrial land use.

Area 11 Burning Ground: Surficial soil – institutional controls are required to maintain **industrial land use. Groundwater – monitored natural attenuation for cyclonite and perchlorate.** Institutional controls are required to prevent groundwater use and to maintain industrial land use.

Area 16A Abandoned Landfill: Groundwater – monitored natural attenuation for SVOCs, and institutional controls to prevent groundwater use and to maintain industrial land use. Groundwater seeps – groundwater seep monitoring to ensure compliance with cleanup goals, landfill cover inspection and maintenance, and institutional controls related to the landfill management (e.g., no construction of buildings on landfill) and to maintain industrial land use.

Area 16B Solvent Pits – enhanced reductive dechlorination via an in-situ reactive zone in the source area. Groundwater – monitored natural attenuation and institutional controls to

prevent groundwater use, to prevent activities that could result in vapor exposure, and to maintain industrial land use.

Area 16C (Old Firing Range), 16D (Old Burning Grounds), and 17C (Burning Pad): Surficial soil – lead hot-spot excavation and consolidation with soil in Area 17D. Institutional controls are required to maintain industrial land use.

Area 17D Waste, Glass, Paint, and Solvents Area: Focused excavation and consolidation of lead-impacted soil in areas susceptible to erosion; in-situ stabilization or excavation and off-site disposal of lead-impacted surficial soil with concentrations greater than 10,000 parts per million (ppm); vegetative cover of lead-impacted surficial soil exceeding the cleanup goal of 1,197 ppm; vegetative cover over litter; litter removal; maintenance and performance monitoring of the permeable reactive wall; enhanced reductive dechlorination source treatment via an in-situ reactive zone; phyto-system to minimize surfacing of groundwater near the permeable reactive wall and to provide hydraulic control of groundwater flow near the permeable reactive wall; monitored natural attenuation; operation of Well 17-S; and institutional controls to prevent activities that could result in vapor exposure, prevent building/construction on soil covers, and maintain industrial land use.

Excavation, with removal of metallic debris, and formation of biopiles was recently completed as part of Area 17D optimization efforts. An expanded injection well network and replacement monitoring wells will be installed in summer 2024.

Area 17B Oil and Solvent Pits: Zero-valent iron source treatment via deep soil mixing; maintenance/repair of the existing vegetative cover to minimize infiltration; enhanced reductive dechlorination source treatment via an in-situ reactive zone; monitored natural attenuation within the source area to monitor ongoing enhanced reductive dechlorination processes; sentinel/monitoring wells to monitor for non-aqueous phase liquid migration; monitored natural attenuation of the down-gradient groundwater VOC plume; enhanced reductive dechlorination via an in-situ reactive zone barrier to prevent migration of the VOC plume to the inactive stream channel and increase rate of plume degradation; and institutional controls for restriction of land use and prevention of consumption of contaminated groundwater.

A thermal treatment pilot study was recently completed at Area 17B. Post-treatment hot groundwater samples will be taken once groundwater recovers; a Draft Feasibility Study addendum is currently under review by the Army.

Area 18 Operable Unit: Area 18 consists of a series of oil and solvent pits and burn areas where a large quantity of spent solvents and other wastes were disposed. In 1999, EPA, MoDNR, and the Army signed the original ROD. During post-1999 ROD activities, observed site conditions were different than originally thought, and the ROD was amended in 2007.

The 2007 amended ROD provided for additional investigation to further understand the nature and extent of contamination. The investigation discovered additional impacts to surface soil and the VOC source area mass. The volume of surface soil contaminated with lead above the 1,197-ppm cleanup goal increased from 4,700 cubic yards to approximately 9,700 cubic yards. The VOC contaminant mass in the source area increased from less than 50,000 pounds delineated to only 20 feet below ground surface, to a low-range estimate of more than 1 million pounds delineated to approximately 30 feet below ground surface. The dominant factor

accounting for the increase of the VOC mass estimated to be present in Area 18 Operable Unit is the presence of non-aqueous phase liquid in the shallow VOC source areas.

The implementation of remedies for Area 18 Operable Unit are as follows:

- Focused in-situ stabilization of lead-impacted surface soil.
- Installation of in-situ reactive zone barriers in the inactive stream channel downgradient of each VOC source area to contain the contaminant source.
- Focused soil excavation, installation of non-aqueous phase liquid recovery wells, monitored natural attenuation, and in-situ reactive zone treatment in the VOC source areas.
- Installation of a vegetative cover to limit the potential for exposure to lead-impacted surface soil and impacted soil in the VOC source areas.
- Continued operation and optimization of the existing on-site groundwater extraction and treatment system and monitored natural attenuation of groundwater.
- Land-use controls (LUC) to limit the potential for exposure to lead-impacted surface soil and impacted soil and groundwater in the VOC source areas.

The Interim Remedial Action Completion Report for Area 18 and the Installation-Wide Operable Unit (IWOU) was completed in June 2010.

IWOU: The IWOU encompasses 30 areas of concern, and covers the remaining facility property, except for the Area 10 Sand Piles and Area 27 Active Firing Range. The selected remedy consists of monitored natural attenuation with LUCs to ensure land use remains industrial and groundwater use is restricted.

In 2008, EPA and the Responsible Parties signed the ROD for the IWOU, and the selected remedies were as follows:

- Area 2: Focused soil excavation and off-site disposal of lead-impacted soil to protect site and construction workers from potential exposure, and to prevent potential leaching to groundwater.
- Area 3: Vegetative cover and LUCs to prevent potential exposure of human and ecological receptors to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and to metals-impacted soils.
- Area 9: Focused soil excavation and off-site disposal of lead- and TCE-impacted soil to protect site workers from potential exposure.
- Area 13: Focused soil excavation and off-site disposal of metals-impacted soil to protect site workers from potential exposure.
- Area 23: Implementation of LUCs to protect construction/utility workers from potential exposure to manganese in wind-blown fugitive dust.
- Area 30: Vegetative cover and LUCs to prevent potential exposure of human and ecological receptors to metals-impacted soils.
- Area 34: Focused soil excavation and off-site disposal of metal- and explosive-impacted sediment to prevent potential exposure of ecological receptors to sediment, and to prevent potential leaching to groundwater.
- Areas 4, 7, 13, 15, 19, 21, and 33: LUCs to prevent exposure to contaminated soil associated with inactive sumps located next to production buildings or areas that prohibit removal of the sumps at this time. The following sumps will require work as they become available through maintenance or construction activities, or at installation closure or transfer: 1SU2, 3SU3, 33CSU1, 33DSU1, 34BSU1, 34DSU1, 52ASU1, 52BSU1, 97ASU2, and 136ASU1. In addition, five inactive, abandoned sumps at Area 13 are beneath buildings (35SU10 through 35SU14). These sumps were either filled or removed during construction activities and were not part of the removal action. It may be determined that these sumps

require additional work, as access to them becomes available due to construction or maintenance, or at installation closure or transfer.

IWOU Groundwater: Monitored natural attenuation, LUCs, groundwater extraction and ex-situ treatment, and installation of an in-situ treatment system at Area 12 via enhanced reductive dechlorination to prevent potential exposure of human receptors to groundwater. In June 2010, the Army finalized the Interim Remedial Action Completion Report.

Building 83 Area: In the Third FYR, OU5 is the former Building 83 area. Following the demolition and removal of Building 83 in 2017, the area became part of the IWOU through the November 2019 Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD), which then closed OU5. Constructed around 1942, the Army previously used Building 83 as a production building for Trinitroresorcinol, which is the precursor to lead styphnate, an explosive propellant used in the production of ammunition. The building was characterized as having a very dangerous and high-explosive potential. The contaminants of concern for this building were asbestos, mercury, lead, PCBs, and explosives. LUCs remain in effect. The area was backfilled, graded, and seeded. Site restoration is complete. MoDNR and EPA will continue area inspections as part of the IWOU.

Area 10 Sand Piles Operable Unit: Due to the underestimation of waste material, the project did not receive the required funding for remediation of the Area 10 Sand Piles Operable Unit under a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Decommissioning Plan. The NRC deferred regulatory oversight to EPA Region 7 and MoDNR. Major contaminants of concern include depleted uranium, lead, and unexploded ordnance. The Federal Facility Agreement Parties, including the Army, EPA, and MoDNR, agreed to make Area 10 Sand Piles a separate operable unit. In 2005, the Army, EPA, and the MoDNR agreed to pursue a Non-Time-Critical Removal Action to address chemical and radiological contamination at Area 10. In October 2005, the Army issued the Area 10 Sand Piles Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis. This document presented the basis for the proposed removal action by characterizing the site conditions and associated risks, evaluating potential removal action alternatives, identifying cleanup levels, and recommending a suitable removal action approach to address the lead- and depleted uranium-impacted sand and soils.

In January 2008, EPA and MoDNR prepared an ESD to document a revised cleanup level for lead that was consistent with the ammunition plant's site-wide cleanup level under an industrial scenario. A Revised Final Area 10 Sand Piles Action Memorandum, dated August 2008, documents regulatory approval of both the Non-Time Critical Removal Action, outlined in the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, and the final cleanup level for lead under an industrial scenario. On Dec. 31, 2008, the removal action on the bullet catcher sand piles that addressed radioactive materials, required as part of the decommissioning activities, and nonradioactive constituents, was completed. In March and June 2009, a Removal Action Completion Report and Final Status Survey was completed. The material was hand-sorted and the unexploded ordnance hydrocut to render it non-explosive. All other waste streams from the sorting and cleanup process were properly disposed of off-site. In 2015, an amendment to the ammunition plant's Nuclear Regulatory Commission license occurred.

In November 2020, involved parties finalized an ESD to document changes to the selected remedy presented in the IWOU ROD. The ESD addressed changes in LUCs at Area 8, soil cleanup goals (CUG) for manganese at Area 23, and CUGs for manganese in groundwater and surface water. The Area 8 LUC change added Areas 8E and 8F to LUCs previously established for Areas 8-A through 8-D. The industrial/commercial worker scenario was the basis for the

original Area 23 soil CUG for manganese of 19,000 ppm. The revised CUG for manganese in soil, established in the ESD, set the site background value of 1,777 ppb. EPA changed the manganese CUG for groundwater from 3,800 parts per billion (ppb) to the background value of 1,492 ppb after reevaluation of site groundwater data. Similarly, EPA changed the 3,800 ppb surface water CUG to 1,782 ppb. The NECOU ROD addresses the groundwater and surface water CUGs for manganese. The revised groundwater and surface water CUGs also will be included in an upcoming ESD for the NECOU, which is currently in the comment-comment resolution process.

Issues related to dead or dying trees persist. The impacted trees are a non-native poplar variety, and boring insect infestation was obvious in many of them. Nearby cypress trees in the phytoremediation area did not appear to be impacted.

LCAAP representatives consulted with a local Missouri Department of Conservation forester and, based on their recommendations, decided to replant bald cypress, swamp white oak, or silver maple trees as they removed dead/dying poplar trees.

On July 19, 2024, MoDNR conducted a Fiscal Year 2024 annual site inspection during which inspectors noted very little change in conditions.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located near the boundary between the Osage Plain and Dissected Till Plains of the Central Lowland Physiographic Province. The surface topography in the vicinity of the plant consists of rolling uplands traversed by broad stream valleys and flood plains of the Missouri River, the Little Blue River, and an inactive stream channel. The majority of the active manufacturing areas are in the topographically flat portion of the site. Surface water draining from the western portion flows to West Fire Prairie Creek and eventually into the Little Blue River. Surface drainage from the eastern portion flows to East Fire Prairie Creek and eventually into the Missouri River.

At the highest elevations, limestone of the Pennsylvanian-age Kansas City Group is the predominant bedrock. Underlying side slopes, shale, and claystone, with lesser amounts of limestone of the Pennsylvanian-age Pleasanton Group, dominate. Bedrock beneath the alluvial channel is limestone of the Pennsylvanian-age Marmaton Group. Soils overlying bedrock in the upland area range in thickness from 2 to 5 feet and typically are composed of silty clay and silt. In the central and northern parts of the installation, the soils are composed of silty clay and silt about 5 feet thick. Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits of silt, clay, sand, and gravel fill the inactive stream channel to depths of up to 90 feet.

The principal aquifer of the LCAAP site is the unconsolidated Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits; specifically, the coarse sand and gravel in the lower 40 to 70 feet, located in the inactive stream channel. The LCAAP site and nearby residents use the alluvial aquifer for basic drinking and industrial water needs. The pumping of production wells has altered the natural groundwater flow patterns. The non-pumping groundwater flow directions have been to the east and west, with a groundwater flow divide near the central portion of the site. Recent potentiometric data indicate an apparent northwest-southeast groundwater flow divide located along the eastern quarter of the inactive stream channel. West of the divide, groundwater flows in a generally westward direction (influenced by site pumping) within the abandoned channel.

Across the site, the average depth to the water table is 5 feet below the ground surface in the alluvial flats. The average depth to the water table in the uplands is 7 feet below the ground surface. The site alluvial aquifer is in hydraulic connection with the Little Blue River alluvium and the Missouri River alluvium. The principal concern is the potential for lateral off-site migration of hazardous wastes through the alluvial materials. Groundwater in the Pennsylvanian-age bedrock underlying the site is a minor component of the overall regional groundwater flow regime.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Fourteen active public drinking water wells provide water to the LAACP facility, and all 14 wells draw water from a shallow alluvial aquifer that underlies the site. A water treatment plant processes the well water before it is distributed for human consumption or process use. The treatment plant influent and effluent are tested periodically to verify that site-related contaminants are below drinking water standards. Site-related contamination has not been detected above drinking water standards in the treatment plant effluent; however, human health risk remains a potential concern. The site's northwest lagoon area is located nearly at the well field's center of concentration and lies within 0.5 mile of six of the 12 wells. Because alluvial aquifers often exhibit relatively rapid groundwater flow, it is possible that dramatically increased (or decreased) pumping from one or more wells could alter the groundwater flow regime and influence lateral or vertical migration of contaminated groundwater. Due to verified surficial and groundwater contamination at the site, and the spatial distribution of wells relative to on-site contamination, all 14 system wells are considered highly vulnerable to contamination.

Health Assessment:

The following are the contaminants of concern at the site: antimony, arsenic, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, cadmium, 1,2-dichloroethene, 1,3-DNB, lead, PCE, PFAS, toluene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, TCE, 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine, and vinyl chloride. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

Soil contaminated with various toxicants remains on-site. No known exposures are currently occurring off-site.

Groundwater contamination with various toxicants remains on-site; however, no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses a current health threat from potential exposure to groundwater and soil onsite. A public health risk may also exist off-site.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Class 2 Sites

BFI - Missouri City Landfill

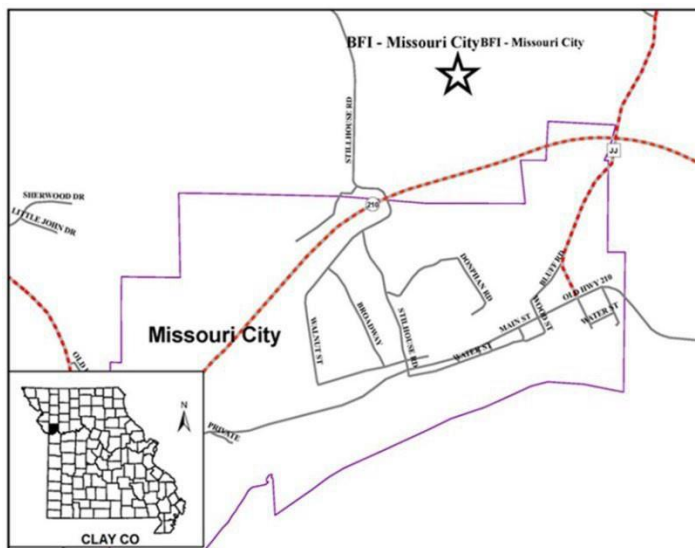
Site Name: BFI - Missouri City Landfill

Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 1, 1984

Site Address: 8501 Stillhouse Road,
Liberty, Clay County, MO

Present Property Owners: Owned by Missouri City Landfill, LLC, and Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) Waste Systems of North America, Inc., and operated by BFI Waste Systems of North America (BFINA), LLC



Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Chrome sludge, methane, municipal and industrial wastes, organophosphate pesticide wastes, paint thinners and strippers, phenoxyacetic acid herbicide wastes, and trichloroethylene (TCE)

Quantity: Various businesses deposited approximately 160 million pounds of industrial wastes into hazardous waste landfill cells.

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The BFI - Missouri City Landfill site is a closed industrial and solid waste landfill that discontinued operations in 1983. Past landfill operations have resulted in groundwater contamination and releases of volatile organic solvents and hydrocarbons to the intermittent stream on the property.

The privately-owned site is located on a bluff top above the Missouri River. Approximately 315 acres of buffer property surround the 90 acres of closed landfill. The property's unutilized portion is moderately wooded and undeveloped, and a security fence with a locking gate surrounds the entire facility. Land use in the surrounding area is primarily agricultural. The property owner operates an on-site water treatment plant that treats groundwater collected by the groundwater collection system, which is a component of the ongoing remedial actions. In August 1972, Lincoln Brothers Land Inc. began operating a sanitary landfill on the facility property. In November 1972, BFI Inc. leased the property and continued to operate the sanitary landfill. The sanitary landfill accepted municipal wastes and certain industrial wastes, such as petroleum-refining sludge, until 1974. In 1974, BFI began constructing additional landfill cells and waste-processing units to dispose of bulk liquid sludge.

At least 160 million pounds of industrial wastes were disposed of in the hazardous waste landfill cells, including phenoxyacetic acid herbicide wastes, organophosphate pesticide wastes, chrome sludge, paint thinners and strippers, and other industrial sludge. The hazardous waste management processing units included a chemical processing center, a chemical landfill, two LiqWaCon™ gelatin basins, three sludge-drying beds, seven bulk sludge-disposal trenches, a wastewater treatment pond, and a stormwater-retention pond.

In September 1983, BFI discontinued waste-disposal operations and developed a closure plan for the landfill, which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in December 1984. BFI closed each hazardous waste management unit separately and installed a multi-component final cap over all the waste management units, addressing the entire area as one unit, collectively called the closed landfill.

From 1983 to 1991, BFI conducted several studies to investigate groundwater contamination related to releases from the landfill cells. BFI continues to monitor, evaluate, and manage contaminated groundwater under the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Facility Part I Permit, which MoDNR issued on Aug.14, 2017. In addition to groundwater contamination, investigations documented impacts to the intermittent stream on the permitted property, including volatile organic solvents and hydrocarbons.

Remedial Actions:

Based on site investigation results, BFI installed a leachate collection system and French drain to prevent off-property runoff and contaminant migration. During site closure activities, BFI installed a passive gas collection system for the sanitary landfill and the two gelatin basins. An active gas extraction system became operational in April 1988. Gas monitoring probes stopped detecting methane after one month of the gas collection system's operation. The gas collection system currently is inactive but remains operable if future collection is necessary.

In 1996, BFI added an interceptor trench and collection sump to collect leachate where groundwater contamination was surfacing at outcrops along a ravine located southeast of the landfill and downgradient of the groundwater interceptor trench. In 1997, BFI addressed cap maintenance on the New Gelatin Basin and reshaped erosion letdown areas on the landfill's east side.

In 2010, BFI discovered a release of volatile organic solvents and hydrocarbons in the property's intermittent stream. BFI took environmental emergency response actions to reduce or eliminate any further impacts to surface water, conducted further investigations, and evaluated alternative measures to address the release. Between 2013 and 2016, BFI conducted interim stabilization measures. In 2013, BFI completed a stream bank interceptor trench to prevent contaminant migration to the intermittent stream. In 2014, BFI took measures to prevent rainwater from infiltrating behind the concrete plug on top of the stream bank interceptor trench. In 2015 and 2016, BFI excavated impacted stream bed material and constructed a collector system to mitigate the potential for future impacts to the stream bed and associated surface water.

The Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Facility Part I Permit included provisions to construct and operate an on-site contaminated groundwater/leachate treatment plant. BFI completed treatment plant construction and start-up testing in September 2018, and the plant became operational in October 2018. BFI stores the treated water in one of two constructed 250,000-gallon storage tanks, and samples the treated water prior to discharge.

The sampling results must meet the discharge limits specified in the Missouri State Operating Permit, issued by MoDNR's Water Protection Program, before BFI can discharge the treated water to the permitted outfall.

On April 25, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and reported that the landfill cap continued to be well maintained.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The soil, which averages 15 to 20 feet in thickness, is composed of moderately- to highly-permeable loess. Contaminants that leaked into the permeable soil resurface downslope on the top of bedrock cropping out in surface drainage features. From there, surface water flow in tributaries can transport the contaminants onto the Missouri River alluvium, which recharges that important aquifer. Contaminants also could discharge directly into the Missouri River, though there has never been any evidence of this.

The bedrock beneath the facility consists of the Winterset Limestone and the Bethany Falls Limestone. A 5- to 7-foot sequence of shale is present between the limestone units. Several thin shale and limestone units are present beneath the Bethany Falls Limestone. Sandstone of the Pleasanton Group underlies these shales and limestone. All of the bedrock units, particularly the limestone, exhibit fracture permeability.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Missouri City purchases drinking water from Clay County Public Water System District (PWSD) 4. PWSD 4 purchases drinking water from Liberty Public Water System (PWS), which purchases drinking water from Kansas City PWS. Kansas City PWS purchases drinking water from North Kansas City PWS. Contaminant releases from the facility have not impacted any of these locations. The fact that Missouri City purchases water that originates from other distant public water systems also demonstrates that the local groundwater is not used extensively as a public drinking water source. Further, with the exception of Kansas City PWS, most of the drinking water comes from surface water sources.

The predominant use of groundwater and surface water adjacent to the facility property is for agriculture and livestock watering. A shallow hand-dug well (identified as WCON) and a spring (identified as WKIN) are located in the landfill's immediate vicinity. These water sources have not been used for human consumption since 1982.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are chrome sludge, methane, municipal and industrial wastes, organophosphate pesticide wastes, paint thinners and strippers, phenoxyacetic acid herbicide wastes, and TCE. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

On-site soil is contained under a cap and no known exposures are currently occurring.

On-site water is contaminated but undergoing remediation and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Conservation Chemical Company

Site Name: Conservation Chemical Company

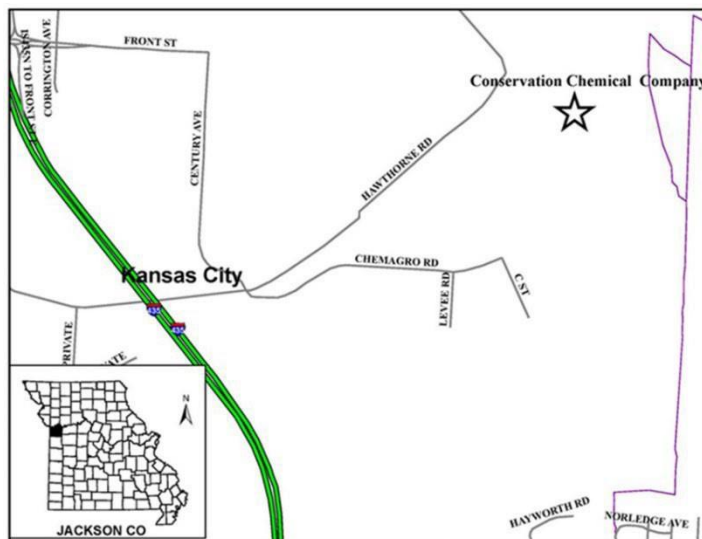
Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 9, 1984

Date of National Priorities List Listing: Oct. 4, 1989

Site Address: 8900 Front Street, Kansas City, Jackson County, MO

Present Property Owner:
Conservation Chemical Company (CCC) - Defunct



Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Waste Type: Arsenic, Benzene, cadmium, chloroform, chromium, cyanide, 1,2-dichloroethane, lead, lindane, mercury, methylene chloride, nickel, phenols, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride.

Quantity: Estimated 93,000 cubic yards of material buried on site.

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Conservation Chemical Company (CCC) site is a former chemical storage, disposal, and recycling facility. CCC initiated its activities at the site in 1960, beginning with construction of earthen chemical treatment basins, the processing area, and a roadway ramp. Waste disposal operations began at the site soon after construction was initiated and continued until approximately 1980. Available records indicate the primary materials accepted at the site included organics, solvents, acids, caustics, metal hydroxides, and cyanide compounds. Reports also indicated that pesticides, herbicides, waste oils, arsenic, and elemental phosphorus were disposed at the site. The facility handled industrial wastes in the form of liquids, sludges, and solids, of which an estimated 93,000 cubic yards of material remains buried at the site in six unlined lagoons, approximately 8 feet deep.

The site is located approximately 1.75 miles east of Interstate 435 along Levee Road in Jackson County, within the city limits of Kansas City, Missouri. The site is approximately 6 acres in size and situated in the Missouri River flood plain near the confluence of the Big Blue River and within the levee, which leaves the site vulnerable to flooding. The area in which the site is located is industrially zoned. An agricultural chemical manufacturing plant operates southwest of the site and owns undeveloped property south and southeast of the site. Kansas City Power & Light's (KCP&L) Hawthorne Power Plant operates west of the site. KCP&L also

owns undeveloped land north northwest of the site.

Since the wastes were hazardous and some were explosive in nature, CCC solidified the lagoons with fly ash, rather than dewatering and excavating them during post-closure activities. Major contaminants found in the groundwater include phenols, heavy metals, VOCs and SVOCs. Given the depth of buried solid wastes and the site area's variable water table depth, sampling results indicate that groundwater comes into direct contact with buried wastes during wetter seasons. Contaminants can then enter the groundwater and migrate offsite.

Remedial Actions:

In 1975, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) investigated the operation and ordered the facility to close and begin a cleanup. In 1979, CCC closed the facility and fenced the entire property to restrict access. In 1980, MoDNR capped six on-site lagoons, then graded and revegetated the remaining sections of the site area as part of surface cleanup. From 1979 through 1984, EPA conducted site investigations, and the responsible parties began conducting remedial investigations in 1984.

In September 1987, EPA signed the Record of Decision for the site. The selected remedy alternative included six actions: surface cleanup, including demolition and disposal of existing buildings, tanks, and debris; installation of a two-layer protective surface cap over the existing fill; installation of an extraction well system to achieve an inward groundwater gradient; installation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system (GETS); an off-site groundwater quality and water level monitoring system; and an Operation and Maintenance program for the site.

In April 1988, EPA and the Front Street Remedial Action Corporation (FSRAC) signed a Consent Decree requiring the selected remedy alternative outlined in the Record of Decision be included in the Remedial Action for the site. In addition, the Consent Decree requires FSRAC to submit reports on specified schedules for: the MoDNR operating permit; off-site groundwater monitoring; metals removal; and groundwater level monitoring. The Consent Decree requires annual meetings among EPA, MoDNR, and FSRAC to review remedial activity status. FSRAC must also prepare an annual operating summary each year and present it at the annual meeting. The Consent Decree specified that FSRAC must inspect the surface cap on a regular interval, perform maintenance activities, and ensure that no excavation occurs; EPA must approve any excavation into the surface cap. Wastes generated by the treatment plant must be disposed of properly.

EPA approved the Remedial Design to be constructed in three phases in 1989. FSRAC constructed the Remedial Action from 1988 through April 1990. EPA certified the GETS operational in June 1990. The GETS met the expected inward gradient requirements until August 2000. However, multiple conditions, including the Missouri River's low-water stage, led to problems maintaining the specified inward gradient used to contain the groundwater plume. In October 2004, FSRAC completed evaluating the extent of the groundwater plume. The study showed that the system maintained hydraulic control of the plume even with the inward gradient failure. In addition, the metal concentrations had decreased within the influent stream over the years.

The site's Remedial Action uses a hydraulic containment remedy described in the 1987 Record of Decision and the 1988 Consent Decree. FSRAC was required to operate the

GETS system for at least 30 years before recommending evaluation of the remedy's effectiveness. However, in 2002, EPA and MoDNR approved a work plan to allow FSRAC to investigate ways to optimize the GETS and eliminate the sulfide metal precipitation in the system. In January 2003, EPA and MoDNR approved the removal of the sulfide metals precipitation system. It was determined that the system was unnecessary to meet the plant effluent criteria. In addition, EPA revised the metals criteria for the plant effluent to reflect updated standards and technical guidance.

In October 2020, FSRAC conducted fieldwork as part of an investigation to determine whether a scour hole exists in bedrock at the site. FSRAC finalized their report, based on EPA's and MoDNR's initial comments, that a scour had developed. On Dec. 3, 2020, FSRAC notified the agencies of an interruption in the operation of their hydraulic containment system and treatment facility due to a city maintenance accident that severed power lines. The city restored power within 24 hours. In May 2021, FSRAC submitted a Groundwater Model report to optimize site management. The groundwater model-based management aims to improve hydraulic compliance. FSRAC also characterized the nature and extent of VOCs near the site boundary, but the plume is not stable and is constantly changing.

On Nov. 4, 2021, EPA started the fifth Five-Year Review (FYR) report to evaluate the remedy's effectiveness and protectiveness. The fifth FYR identified that achieving remedy completion with the GETS technology alone will be difficult, because GETS focuses on maintaining hydraulic containment and not contaminant removal. For the remedy to provide long-term protection of human health and the environment, FSRAC must evaluate other viable remedial alternatives or modification of the GETS. EPA completed the fifth FYR Sept. 19, 2022. On Jan. 16, 2023, FSRAC submitted the Groundwater Model-Based Containment Pilot Study Work Plan for review concerning methodology for verifying hydraulic control. MoDNR approved the Ground Water Containment Pilot Study Work Plan March 3, 2023.

On May 02, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors observed a well-maintained site.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

On-site soil thickness is greater than 100 feet and composed of alluvial sand, silt, and clay. Typically, the grain size of these materials increases with depth. Bedrock is principally composed of interbedded shale and limestone but is relatively unimportant in considering groundwater contamination potential due to the bedrock's low permeability and great depth. However, the alluvial aquifer is an excellent source of water. The water table's elevation can fluctuate drastically, between 5 and 13 feet, depending on the Missouri River's water level.

The direction of groundwater flow beneath the site is anticipated to be northeast, toward the river. However, during high water or flood stage, the river recharges the groundwater, potentially causing groundwater to flow away from the river. The principal concern at this site is the potential for lateral migration of hazardous wastes off-site. Subsurface contaminant migration through alluvial materials to the Missouri River is occurring and needs to be further investigated.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Independence's public water well field is located in the Missouri River alluvium, about 4 miles downstream. The nearest water system with an intake in the Missouri River is

Lexington, 36 miles downstream. Any releases from the site would affect the Missouri River's water quality but would pose little threat to downstream public water systems due to dilution and natural purification.

Health Assessment:

The following are the contaminants of concern at this site: arsenic, benzene, cadmium, chloroform, chromium, cyanide, 1,2-dichloroethane, lead, lindane, mercury, methylene chloride, nickel, phenols, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The soil on the site is mostly maintained beneath an engineered cap and the site is fenced. The amount and location of soil contamination is still not entirely determined. However, as long as the cap and fence integrity is maintained and regular monitoring occurs, the risk level should not change without more current and extensive data. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The water on the site is contaminated and MoDNR has stated that the contaminant plume has not stabilized, could migrate deeper or laterally, or could move elsewhere. The current groundwater remedy is not sustainable, but new methods are being evaluated. As future methods of remediation are evaluated, the potential for groundwater exposure will also have to be evaluated; however, there are no known exposures currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

HCI Chemtech - Birmingham Road

Site Name: HCI Chemtech-Birmingham Road

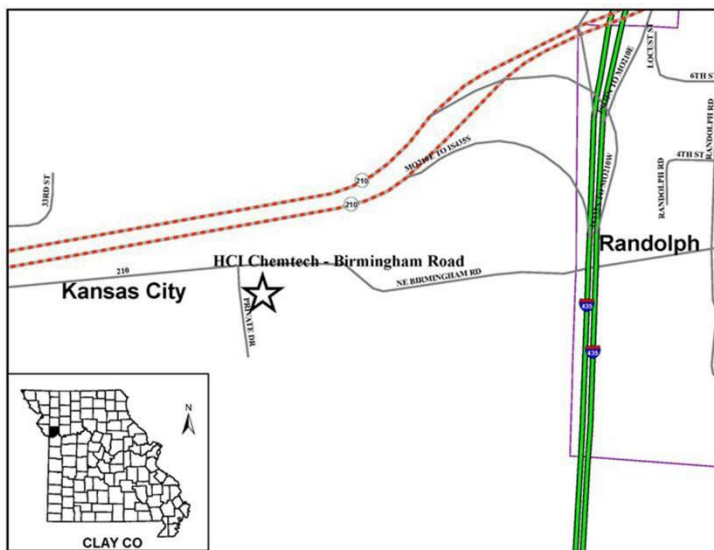
Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: March 5, 1999

Site Address: 6301 Northeast Birmingham Road, North Kansas City, Clay County, MO

Present Property Owner: Cap Transfers, LLC

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC) and Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The HCI Chemtech-Birmingham Road site is a bulk chemical storage and distribution facility that has operated since 1968 under various companies. VOCs and SVOCs contaminate the soil and groundwater at the site.

The site is located in a small industrial area. Owned and operated by Brenntag Mid-South, Inc., the site encompasses 11 acres situated along the northern bank of the Missouri River in a 20- year flood plain. The facility is fenced with a security gate. On-site structures include an office, warehouse, maintenance buildings, boiler heating facilities, laboratory, and tank farms containing above-ground storage tanks. An eastern portion of the site is on property owned and operated by Cerner Corporation. The Cerner property consists of the former chemical storage warehouse, a small office building, and a vegetated tract of land. East of this property is a former casino, owned by Cerner as a training campus. A grain elevator property bounds the site on the west, and residences are located about 1,000 feet north of the site.

During previous operations, trucks, barges, and railcars delivered bulk chemicals to the HCI Chemtech-Birmingham Road facility, where they were stored in as many as 66 above-ground storage tanks. Forty-six of those tanks were located in containment areas with earthen floors until 1995, when the floors were paved with concrete.

The facility has a history of hazardous material spills and releases dating back to the 1970s. In 1992, an explosion on site killed three employees who were welding near a tank emitting

anhydrous ethanol vapors. Past spills are the probable source of soil and groundwater contamination. The most serious release occurred in 1995, when at least 13,000 pounds of rayon-grade sodium hydroxide released on site. HCI Chemtech, the facility owner at the time, diluted this material with water and released effluent with a pH of 12.8 into the Missouri River.

In 2000, Brenntag purchased HCI Chemtech. Only nine of the above-ground storage tanks are active. Current storage and handling activities are restricted to asphalt mixing only. The Birmingham Road Facility no longer stores diesel emission fluid on site.

Site investigations performed by various property owners over time show that VOC concentrations are above health-based screening levels in soil and groundwater. The pH of shallow groundwater ranges from 6.85 to 11.9. A significant potential exists for site-related contaminants to release to the Missouri River during a flood event. Groundwater-to-surface water discharge also is likely. Groundwater generates seepage along the river bluff and this seepage discharges into the Missouri River. From 1993 through 2012, MoDNR issued a number of notices and warnings to the facility owners for violations of hazardous waste management, air pollution, and wastewater discharge permits.

Remedial Actions:

Following a September 1995 release of sodium hydroxide, the U.S. Department of Justice indicted HCI Chemtech for criminal violations of the Clean Water Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). HCI Chemtech pled guilty to one violation of the Clean Water Act in U.S. District Court, agreed to pay a fine and implement a corporate compliance and monitoring program, and were placed on probation. In 1997, HCI Chemtech, the U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and MoDNR entered into a compliance agreement to investigate HCI Chemtech's sites.

In 1998, MoDNR completed a CERCLA preliminary assessment, which concluded that further CERCLA action was necessary. Pursuant to the 1997 compliance agreement, HCI Chemtech conducted remedial investigation work to help determine the extent of contamination. HCI Chemtech consultants conducted sampling in 2000, followed by quarterly groundwater monitoring for two years. The compliance agreement expired in fall 2000, when HCI Chemtech's probation ended.

In 2008, Brenntag, the Missouri Attorney General's Office, and MoDNR entered an Abatement Order on Consent for Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) of the site. The RI/FS is designed to determine the nature and extent of on-site contamination and evaluate alternatives for remedial actions, if any. Brenntag conducted a Phase II Remedial Investigation because the previous property owner had conducted some preliminary remedial investigation work.

From June 2000-2009, the groundwater monitoring network consisted of up to eight shallow monitoring wells, which Brenntag sampled for VOCs on a quarterly basis. The highest VOC levels were in the central portion of the site. In 2009, Brenntag replaced the monitoring wells and installed additional wells, bringing the network to a total of 14 wells, including two well couplets. The expanded monitoring well network better captures the contaminant plume's lateral and vertical extents. In May 2013, Brenntag transitioned to a semi-annual groundwater monitoring program.

On April 3, 2012, MoDNR approved Brenntag's Phase II Remedial Investigation and associated Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Risk Assessment reports, which were revised March 9, 2012. The investigations involved sampling and analysis of surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, sediment, surface water, and seep samples.

The 2012 remedial investigation confirmed four soil-source areas in the central portion of the site: aboveground storage tank area, former chemical storage warehouse, northern truck loading area, and rail loading rack. Groundwater characterization defined the extent of petroleum and chlorinated VOCs in groundwater to the north, east, and west. Dissolved-phase VOCs, at concentrations above screening levels, were entering the Missouri River along the site's southern boundary. Herbicide concentrations were not above screening levels. Therefore, MoDNR determined that additional investigation or remediation for herbicides is not necessary at the site.

The results of the ecological risk assessment indicated that no unacceptable ecological risks from any current exposure scenarios or hypothetical future scenarios exist. MoDNR will revisit the ecological risk assessment assumptions if the property owner compromises the asphalt cap or if new information becomes available.

In 2013, Brenntag conducted a pilot test that confirmed the feasibility of soil vapor extraction/air sparge as a remedial option to address site contaminants and mitigate further leaching to groundwater. Brenntag utilized the findings of the Phase II remedial investigation and risk assessments to evaluate potential remedial action alternatives for the site, which it documented in a feasibility study report. MoDNR approved the revised feasibility study report, dated Feb. 8, 2017, and will propose one of the remedial alternatives in an upcoming proposed plan following an evaluation of the vapor intrusion (VI) pathway.

In May 2020, Brenntag performed a VI screening evaluation based on groundwater data from four prior sampling events. MoDNR approved the VI evaluation findings, which recommended VI sampling around the office building on the Cerner property. MoDNR is awaiting a technical memo of the planned work.

On May 26, 2022, MoDNR approved a Soil Gas Sampling Plan submitted by Arcadis, an environmental consultant, on behalf of Brenntag.

On Oct. 12, 2022, Brenntag performed their first round of soil gas samples. Soil gas samples reported in the first quarter 2023 progress report did not exceed vapor intrusion screening levels.

On Feb. 25, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and did not observe any new environmental problems.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The HCI Chemtech-Birmingham Road site is located within the 20-year flood plain, just to the north of the Missouri River. The topography is generally level.

About 120 feet of moderately- to highly permeable alluvium, composed of interbedded sand, gravel, and clay underlies the site. The Pennsylvanian-age Kansas City Group, made up of interbedded shales and limestones with low to moderate permeability, in turn underlies the

alluvium.

Surface water infiltration, along with discharge from surrounding bedrock, recharges the alluvial aquifer. In general, the groundwater within the alluvium beneath the site flows toward the Missouri River. Hydraulic gradient and actual groundwater flow direction are dependent upon fluctuating river levels.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

No public water sources are located in the immediate vicinity of the HCI Chemtech – Birmingham Road site. The cities of Independence and Liberty use the Missouri River alluvial aquifer as a primary source of public drinking water, but these wells are located approximately 6 miles east of the site. The nearest surface water intake is approximately 43 river-miles downstream. No impacts to active public water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

Contaminants of concern at this site include, but are not limited to, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is below concrete and gravel. Since the contaminated soil is contained, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

There is groundwater contamination and groundwater that exceeds screening levels is seeping into the Missouri River; however, no known public or private water supplies are located in the area of affected groundwater and no known exposures are currently occurring.

There is VOC contamination and a potential for vapor intrusion that is being investigated; however, soil gas samples have not shown that vapor intrusion is occurring; therefore, no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

HCI Chemtech - Springfield

Site Name: HCI Chemtech - Springfield

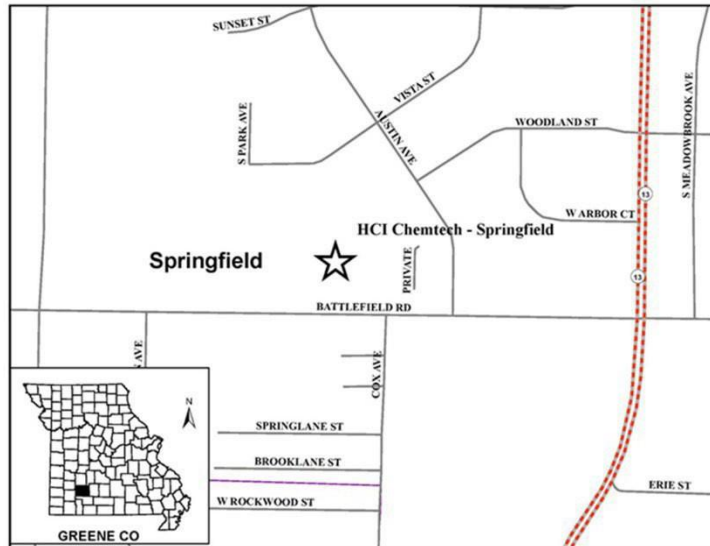
Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement:
March 26, 1999

Site Address: 2235 W. Battlefield Road, Springfield, Greene County, MO

Present Property Owner:
Brenntag Mid-South, Inc. (Brenntag)

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The HCI Chemtech - Springfield site is an active chemical formulation and distribution facility for prepackaged chemicals, which has been in operation since 1975. The site previously conducted chemical blending, railcar unloading, and drum reconditioning and painting. Past spills of hazardous materials including tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), along with benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) have contaminated soils and groundwater on site, and groundwater at the northern adjacent property.

The facility is approximately 3.75 acres in size and is located in a commercial and light-industrial area. Private residences are located approximately 200 feet south of the site. On-site structures include an office, warehouse, bag house, drum storage canopy, and a storage shed. A concrete basin exists where a tank farm was previously located; however, the tanks were removed in early 2012. The remainder of the site is comprised of open ground and parking areas. Access to the site is restricted by a 6-foot chain-link fence with an electronic entry gate at the front adjoining the office building.

Contaminant releases originating from reported spills at the site include: an unknown quantity of chlorinated solvent released near the northern site boundary in the mid-1970s, though neither Brenntag nor HCI Chemtech can confirm this release; approximately 500 gallons of solvent released in the former bulk tank truck loading area in June 1986, of which approximately 230 gallons was recovered; and three 55-gallon drums of nickel sulfamate leaked from a truck in an unknown area in May 1988.

HCI Chemtech and Brenntag conducted sampling of monitoring wells, installed from July 2000 through July 2010. This sampling indicates the presence of site-specific groundwater contaminants that have moved downgradient (north) onto the north-adjacent lot, as well as vertically into the upper and lower sequences of the Springfield Plateau Aquifer. In 2016, Brenntag took remedial action to address groundwater contamination north of the site prior to the property development. Groundwater sampling conducted in 2020 confirmed remedial actions were successful.

Remedial Actions:

In April 1997, HCI Chemtech signed a plea agreement for a criminal violation at its Birmingham Road facility, requiring it to implement corporate compliance and monitoring programs. A Compliance Agreement finalized on November 7, 1997, defined these programs, which included investigations at each of HCI Chemtech's facilities. However, previous assessments on-site had partially detailed the extent of soil and groundwater contamination. HCI Chemtech conducted a Pre-acquisition Environmental Assessment, which was detailed in a June 1992 report prior to purchasing the site, and subsequently conducted an additional investigation, which was detailed in a July 1995 report. In August 1995, a new tank farm was constructed at the site. During construction, two water-extraction and eight vapor-extraction wells were installed under the tank farm to ensure a remediation system could be implemented without disturbing the tank farm. In May 1996, HCI Chemtech conducted a preliminary high-vacuum extraction (HVE) pilot test utilizing wells located beneath the new tank farm.

As required by the 1997 Compliance Agreement, HCI Chemtech prepared a January 1998 Summary of Environmental Conditions report to provide information regarding reported releases, findings of previous environmental investigations, site background, and site operations. HCI Chemtech provided conclusions from the HVE pilot test in the May 1999 Remedial Investigation and Removal Action Work Plan. In March 2000, MoDNR completed a Preliminary Assessment of the site and concluded that soil and groundwater impacts at the site warranted further action. In May 1999, HCI Chemtech presented results of the 1996 HVE pilot test as a basis for the scope of work proposed in the Remedial Investigation and Removal Action Work Plan. In July 1999, HCI Chemtech installed five additional dual-phase extraction wells in the vicinity of the bulk truck loading area. After six weeks of operation, sampling confirmed that the HVE system was effective. In November 2000, HCI Chemtech prepared and submitted a work plan to expand the HVE system.

In fall 2000, the 1997 Compliance Agreement expired when HCI Chemtech's probation for criminal violations at its Birmingham Road facility ended. After its expiration, Brenntag purchased HCI Chemtech in December 2000. In March 2001, MoDNR completed an expanded site inspection. In fall 2001, Brenntag signed an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA to perform a remedial investigation and to continue operating the dual-phase HVE system as an interim remedial action. Brenntag enhanced the HVE system with modifications and additions in January 2004, April 2005, and April 2010.

The city of Springfield's wastewater treatment system accepts the treated water under authorization of a MoDNR discharge permit. Ongoing groundwater monitoring results show the interim remedial action is improving groundwater quality and maintaining hydraulic control of on-site contaminants. In 2009, in addition to the soil-vapor extraction system, Brenntag installed a sub-slab vapor extraction system to remove vapors from beneath the northern

portion of the warehouse building floor. This system operates in a continuous mode. Brenntag monitors the system's efficiency by collecting routine samples.

In April 2016, Brenntag notified MoDNR that the property owner intended to develop the vacant lot north of the site. Shallow groundwater contamination had been confirmed on this property. The property owner requested removal of all six monitoring wells. MoDNR requested Brenntag conduct *in-situ* chemical oxidation (ISCO) at the property prior to development to eliminate and reduce the existing groundwater contaminants. MoDNR approved the removal of the six monitoring wells, contingent upon their replacement after property development was complete. In August 2016, Brenntag completed the ISCO work and monitoring well abandonment. In March 2020, Brenntag installed four replacement wells on the property, after the development of a grocer warehouse on the north adjacent lot. The grocer warehouse to the north was required to excavate contaminated soil and backfill it with clean soil during the construction activities, as well as incorporate a sub-slab vapor barrier during construction.

On Aug. 9, 2021, Brenntag and MoDNR signed an Abatement Order on Consent for Remedial Design and Remedial Action (RD/RA) to implement the remedy as outlined in the Record of Decision, signed April 28, 2017. On Jan. 4, 2022, MoDNR approved Brenntag's request to use ISCO as a phased treatment approach in conjunction with excavation to address groundwater and soil treatment. Brenntag continues to conduct ongoing monitoring as it works on the RD/RA under department oversight.

On May 03, 2024, MoDNR's project manager emailed the Brenntag Springfield – RD/RA Work Plan Approval Letter to Brenntag. Brenntag is currently performing the RA activities and keeps the department apprised through quarterly reports.

On May 28, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors reported no significant changes at the site.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The HCI Chemtech - Springfield site is located within the Springfield Plateau portion of the Ozark Plateau physiographic province. It is on a highland between South Creek and an unnamed tributary of Wilson Creek.

The site is in a karst area. Moderately to highly permeable fill composed of gravel, sand, silt, and clay underlie the site to depths of 0.5 to 2.5 feet. Fifteen to 25 feet of tight silty, sandy clay residuum with thin lenses of chert underlie the fill. The residuum is characterized as having low hydraulic conductivity. In turn, Mississippian-age limestone underlies the residuum. The highly weathered limestone is very fractured and permeable in its upper strata, and evidence of karst features abound. Unconsolidated and very fine-grained sediment (predominantly clay and silt) have filled the solution voids encountered at the weathered limestone sub crop. Additional karst features in the immediate vicinity include six known sinkholes within 1 mile of the site, as well as springs and 24 known caves within a 4-mile radius.

The Mississippian-age limestones beneath the site compose an unconfined aquifer known as the Springfield Plateau Aquifer. The aquifer is about 300 feet thick in this area. The Springfield Plateau Aquifer is recharged through precipitation infiltration.

Shallow groundwater within the aquifer moves to the northwest relative to the contaminant source areas. The Northview Formation, which is about 20 feet thick near the site, is present beneath the Springfield Plateau Aquifer. The Northview Formation is considered to be an aquitard, separating the overlying Springfield Plateau Aquifer from the underlying Ozark Aquifer. Typically, the Northview Formation is relatively impermeable; however, local faults or boreholes may breach the Northview Formation, resulting in potential for vertical contaminant transport into the deeper Ozark Aquifer. Several on- and off-site monitoring wells indicate that no site- related contamination has reached the lower Ozark Aquifer.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Contamination from the HCI Chemtech - Springfield site affects the upper Springfield Plateau aquifer, which is characterized by karst conditions such as springs, sinkholes, and rapid infiltration of surface water into the aquifer. The city of Springfield and other public water systems that use groundwater near this site use wells that draw from the deeper Ozark aquifer.

Vertical migration of groundwater between the upper and lower aquifers is minimal in this area due to a layer of low-permeability shale. However, fractures in bedrock or boreholes that penetrate both aquifers may locally allow mixing between the two. With continued proper site management, no impacts to active public water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

Contaminants of concern at this site include, but are not limited to, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is below concrete and gravel. Since the contaminated soil is contained, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

There is groundwater contamination being addressed by a dual phase high vacuum extraction system. Treated groundwater is discharged to the city of Springfield sewer under a MoDNR permit. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, or call 573-751-6102.

HCl Chemtech - St. Louis

Site Name: HCl Chemtech - St. Louis

Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: Dec. 28, 1998

Site Address: 139 E. Soper St., St. Louis, St. Louis County, MO

Present Property Owner: Brenntag
Mid-South, Inc. (Brenntag)

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

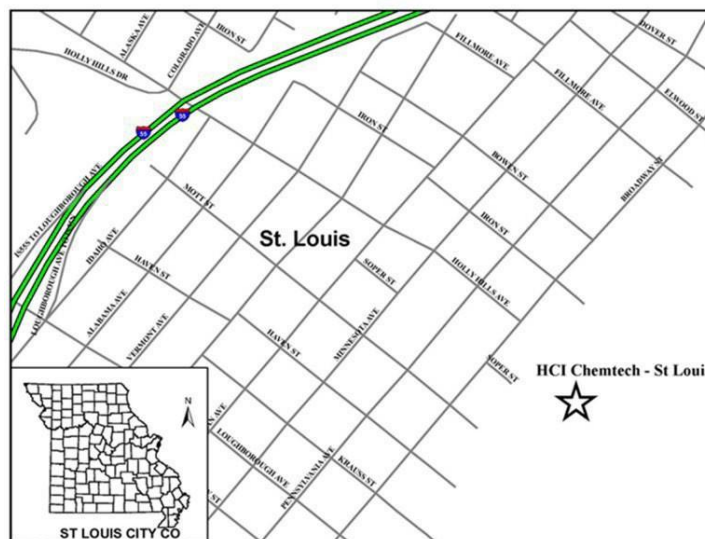
Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The HCl Chemtech - St. Louis site is an active chemical formulation and distribution facility that has operated since 1967. Since its establishment, trucks, barges, and railcars have delivered bulk chemicals stored in aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) on-site. Past spills of hazardous materials, including tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene (TCE), along with benzene, toluene, ethylene, xylenes (BTEX) and heavy metals have contaminated on-site soils and groundwater, and groundwater at the northeast-adjacent property.

The privately owned facility occupies approximately 15 acres within the Mississippi River flood plain in an industrial area on the river's west bank. Private residences are located approximately 500 feet northwest of the site. On-site structures include an office, warehouse, maintenance shop, and tank farms containing 76 ASTs. Access to the site is restricted by a 6-foot chain-link fence with locked entry gates at the front and 24-hour security service. A rail spur enters the facility from the south along the western property boundary. A river-barge dock is located east of the facility maintenance building.

Contaminants originating from the central portion of the site appear to be migrating in shallow groundwater toward the Mississippi River onto the northeast-adjacent property, a decommissioned U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) base. Data was collected in 2016 and 2017 at the site to evaluate the vapor intrusion (VI) pathway for indoor air quality. Exceedances of applicable site screening and action levels were observed in the office area for ethylbenzene and TCE. VI mitigation actions by Brenntag have improved indoor air quality to remain protective of human health with annual sampling conducted to ensure it remains protective.



Remedial Actions:

Soils and Groundwater

During Fiscal Year 1999, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MoDNR commented on plans and reports submitted by HCI Chemtech pursuant to the 1997 Compliance Agreement. During 2000, the EPA and MoDNR approved HCI Chemtech's Remedial Investigation Work Plan that included the installation of additional monitoring wells, along with hydrogeological investigations. In fall 2000, the 1997 Compliance Agreement expired when HCI Chemtech's probation for criminal violations at its Birmingham Road facility ended. Subsequent to its expiration, Brenntag purchased HCI Chemtech in December 2000. No additional characterization or remedial action occurred under HCI Chemtech; however, groundwater monitoring continued quarterly.

Since the site is located in a groundwater-discharge setting, contaminants from the site may not affect the underlying bedrock. However, significant potential exists for site contaminants to discharge to the Mississippi River.

In December 2002, a groundwater seep impacted with elevated pH and VOCs was identified along the riverbank near the USCG dock. EPA approved a May 1, 2003, Work Plan prepared by Brenntag to characterize the seep. In July and August 2003, on-site investigations were conducted at the USCG property. Analytical results from the quarterly groundwater sampling, along with additional samples collected at the USCG property demonstrated that groundwater with an elevated pH and VOCs migrated from the site. Between 1992 and 1999, a total of 13 monitoring wells were installed at the site during the previous investigations by HCI Chemtech. Between 1992 and 1999, the USCG installed nine monitoring wells on the abandoned base. In addition, the USCG advanced 40 soil borings and installed three temporary wells on the abandoned base during investigations conducted between 1991 and 2008.

On March 15, 2011, MoDNR and Brenntag signed an Abatement Order on Consent (AOC) for the site. In July 2012, MoDNR approved a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan. Brenntag began conducting the RI/FS to further investigate contamination and consider options for site cleanup. Four monitoring wells and 16 shallow soil borings were installed in September and October 2012. Three additional monitoring wells and 17 shallow soil borings were installed per the approved RI/FS Work Plan in November and December 2014. On March 28, 2019, MoDNR approved Brenntag's request to modify sampling from quarterly to semi-annually and on July 1, 2021, MoDNR approved the Phase-1 RI Report for the site.

On Nov. 12, 2021, MoDNR approved a Candidate Technology Identification memorandum for the site. Based on technologies evaluated, a combination of in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) to treat on-site soil and groundwater impacts paired with dynamic groundwater recirculation (DGR) to contain and treat offsite groundwater impacts was the selected remedy. On April 20, 2022, MoDNR approved Brenntag's Treatability Testing Work Plan (TTWP) for ISCO. MoDNR received a TTWP Addendum on October 10, 2023, including the results of the ISCO pilot study along with a proposed work plan to conduct a pilot study for DGR. Brenntag began implementing the pilot study for a DGR system design on March 22, 2024.

On May 12, 2025, Brenntag submitted the Treatability Study Evaluation Report per the AOC. Brenntag will provide a draft FS for MoDNR review in State Fiscal Year 2026.

Vapor Intrusion

In March 2016, as part of additional site-related work, MoDNR approved a VI Work Plan, beginning with a VI study. The study consisted of sampling multiple locations for indoor air and sub-slab soil vapor from May 2016 through August 2017 to account for seasonal variance such as temperature and rainfall. The VI evaluations indicated the presence of VOCs in sub-slab soil vapor, which exceeded applicable site screening levels. Exceedances of the screening levels for ethylbenzene and TCE in indoor air were also noted. Subsequent mitigation efforts to improve indoor air quality included improvements to the site building's plumbing, sewer, and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Improvements to the plumbing and sewer systems sealed off potential pathways from the subsurface to indoor air. Improvements to the HVAC system increased air turnover rates and the differential pressure within the office space to reduce potential of a VI pathway.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the implemented mitigation actions, Brenntag collected confirmation indoor air and sub-slab vapor samples in January and August 2019. The two rounds of confirmation indoor air sampling determined that the mitigation measures have improved indoor air quality at the site building's southern end (occupied office area), and that the VI pathway is insufficient to produce concentrations exceeding the applicable site screening and action levels. On May 7, 2020, Brenntag submitted a final VI Mitigation Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan, which includes monitoring.

An annual VI mitigation O&M assessment was conducted at the site on Jan. 21, 2025, to confirm the mitigation measures continue to effectively mitigate the VI pathway. Additionally, a follow-up VI mitigation O&M assessment and indoor air monitoring event was conducted on June 26, 2025, after mitigation measures were further evaluated, and ultimately upgraded through the installation of new HVAC systems. On Aug. 28, 2025, Brenntag submitted an annual VI Mitigation O&M Report to MoDNR, stating that the VI mitigation measures are working as intended.

On April 22, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection during which inspectors noted nothing of significance.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The HCI Chemtech - St. Louis site is underlain by 18 to 35 feet of moderately to highly permeable fill material composed of sand, silt, slag, and rubble. Underlain by 5 to 20 feet of moderately to highly permeable alluvial sediments, the fill is composed of clayey silts and sands. The alluvial sediments, in turn, are underlain by the moderately permeable Mississippian-age St. Louis Limestone. The depth to bedrock beneath the site is about 40 feet, with depth increasing toward the Mississippi River. Shallow groundwater can recharge beneath the site through infiltration of precipitation and through discharge from surrounding bedrock. The direction of groundwater flow is generally to the east toward the Mississippi River; however, the hydraulic gradient and actual groundwater flow's direction depend upon fluctuating river levels.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are BTEX, metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including PCE and TCE. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The remaining contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath pavement and gravel. Since it is contained, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

Groundwater contamination is migrating to the adjacent property and the Mississippi River. Remediation technologies are being evaluated. Because it is an industrial area and groundwater is not used, no known exposures are currently occurring.

Vapor intrusion from the contamination was documented as an exposure issue. Mitigation efforts and confirmatory sampling demonstrated that no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573- 751-6102.

HCI Chemtech - Stillwell St.

Site Name: HCI Chemtech - Stillwell Street

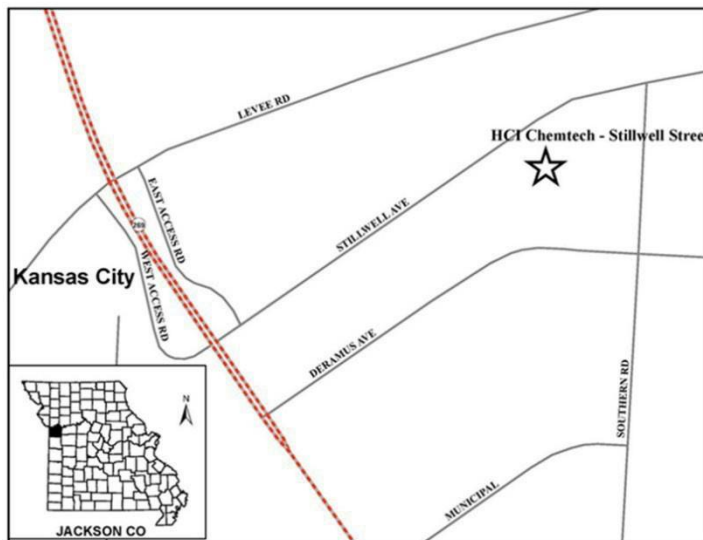
Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: Aug. 21, 1999

Site Address: 5200 Stillwell Street, Kansas City, Jackson County, Mo.

Present Property Owner: Brenntag Mid-South, Inc.

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The HCI Chemtech – Stillwell Street site is an active bulk chemical storage and distribution facility. Trucks and railcars deliver bulk chemicals, which are stored in above-ground storage tanks. Past spills of solvents such as tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, benzene, and xylenes have resulted in soil and groundwater contamination. Chemical handling and distribution have occurred at the site since 1981.

The privately owned facility occupies 6.5 acres along the southern bank of the Missouri River levee in a mixed commercial and industrial area, which lies within the Missouri River flood plain. Private residences are located approximately 0.5 mile from the site. Current on-site structures include an office, warehouse, and tank farms that contain approximately 50 aboveground storage tanks. Access to the site's fenced property is restricted.

Groundwater sampling and analysis indicated the presence of up-gradient contamination. In 1991, RMT, Inc., a consultant for former site owner and operator Ashland Chemicals, detected VOCs and SVOCs in groundwater at concentrations above health-based screening levels. In April 1992, RMT conducted a Phase II investigation, which concluded that groundwater contaminants originating on the HCI Chemtech - Stillwell Street property were migrating off site to the north beneath the Riverfront Landfill. The groundwater plume has since contracted to the center of the property near the source areas, due to the 2007 implementation of the Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) system. Due to the success of the extraction system, VOC concentrations have decreased significantly in the groundwater.

Remedial Actions:

In 1997, HCI Chemtech pled guilty to one violation of the Clean Water Act at its Birmingham Road facility, agreed to pay a fine and implement a corporate compliance and monitoring program, and were placed on probation. In 1997, HCI Chemtech, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and MoDNR entered into a compliance agreement to investigate the HCI Chemtech sites.

In June 2000, HCI Chemtech submitted a remedial investigation work plan. In fall 2000, Brenntag Mid-South, Inc. (Brenntag), purchased HCI Chemtech. Since 2001, Brenntag has performed semi-annual groundwater monitoring at the site. Pursuant to a 2005 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) between EPA and Brenntag, Brenntag conducted a remedial investigation and feasibility study to determine the extent of the release of hazardous substances at or from the site, and to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. EPA approved the Remedial Investigation Report and the Human Health Risk Assessment in 2008, and the feasibility study in 2011. EPA then transferred future management of the site to MoDNR.

On May 16, 2007, EPA approved an SVE pilot test and an SVE design report. The pilot test indicated that the source area (soil) contaminated with VOCs could be addressed immediately and additional actions could be implemented later if needed. Based upon the successes of the SVE pilot test, Brenntag installed a full-scale SVE system as an additional response action to treat soil in the source areas in 2008.

The SVE system operated for more than eight years. Based on the past removal rates found in the quarterly progress reports, the SVE system successfully addressed the unsaturated VOC-impacted soils. The estimated total VOC mass removed since the SVE system's startup through Feb. 10, 2017, was approximately 3,087.6 pounds. Therefore, Brenntag recommended and MoDNR approved deactivating the SVE system and beginning a period of monitored natural attenuation to assess the remedial alternative's performance.

MoDNR prepared a proposed plan to present the preferred alternative to address chemicals of concern in the on-site soil and groundwater, and to solicit the affected community's views. The preferred option is to use monitored natural attenuation for treatment of contaminated groundwater and to reactivate the SVE system if VOC concentrations increase. MoDNR did not receive any public comments on the proposed plan. MoDNR is preparing the Record of Decision, which will document the final decision regarding the selected remedy in the near future.

On June 11, 2020, at MoDNR's request, Brenntag submitted a Vapor Intrusion Evaluation report. Brenntag based the screening evaluation on the previous two years of groundwater monitoring data (collected in October 2018, April 2019, November 2019, and April 2020), and exterior soil gas sampling (conducted in March 2008), prior to initiating interim SVE remediation measures.

Ethylbenzene is the only site contaminant detected in groundwater at concentrations exceeding the commercial vapor intrusion screening level. In March 2008, exterior soil gas samples did not detect ethylbenzene above the EPA commercial soil gas screening level in any of the exterior soil gas samples. Based on the reduction of soil and groundwater concentrations over time, in conjunction with interim remediation, Brenntag concluded that

soil gas concentrations likely have reduced as well. Brenntag did not recommend additional vapor intrusion evaluation. On July 28, 2020, MoDNR, in consultation with the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, concurred with Brenntag's evaluation, as long as Brenntag places an Environmental Covenant on the property, as stated in the Vapor Intrusion Screening Evaluation.

On May 2, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors noted nothing of significance.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The HCI Chemtech - Stillwell Street site is located within the 20-year flood plain along the Missouri River's south bank. The topography is generally level.

About 120 feet of moderately to highly permeable alluvium composed of interbedded sand, gravel, and clay underlies the site. The Pennsylvanian-age Kansas City Group underlies the alluvium and is composed of interbedded limestones and shales with low to moderate permeability. The alluvial aquifer receives recharge through surface water infiltration, as well as through discharge from the surrounding Pennsylvanian-age bedrock. In general, groundwater within the alluvium flows toward the Missouri River, with hydraulic gradient and actual groundwater flow direction dependent upon fluctuating river levels. Site contaminants could potentially discharge to the Missouri River.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The cities of Independence and Liberty have well fields approximately 8 miles downstream, and the nearest surface water intake is approximately 45 river-miles downstream. No impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are SVOCs and VOCs. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is mostly contained under pavement. Since the contaminated soil is contained, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

Previous extraction reduced concentrations of contaminants in groundwater; however, contaminated groundwater remains on-site, but no known exposures are currently occurring.

Vapor intrusion was evaluated, and subsequent remediation and analysis have shown that there are no known exposures currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Solid State Circuits

Site Name: Solid State Circuits (SSC)

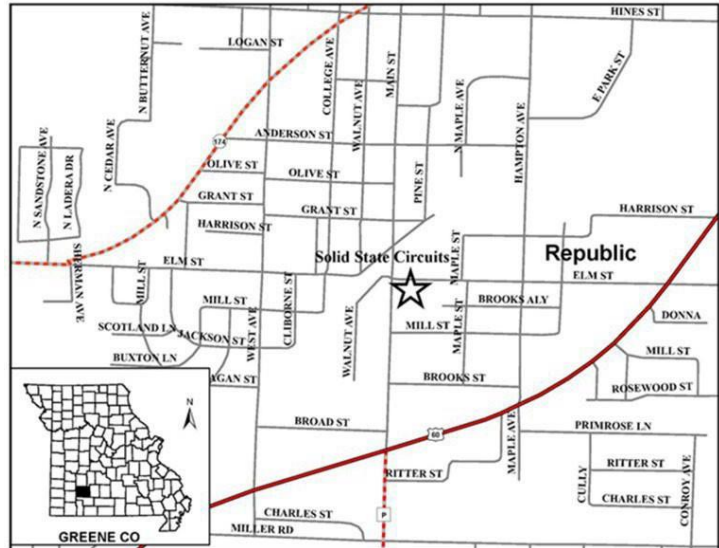
Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: Feb. 22, 1985

Date of National Priorities List Listing: June 10, 1986

Site Address: Southeast corner of the intersection of Elm St. and Main St., Republic, Greene County, Mo., Brookline Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: M&M Electric Builders, c/o Michael and Melia Cleveland



Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Trichloroethene (TCE)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Solid State Circuits (SSC) company operated a printed circuit board manufacturing facility that used trichloroethene (TCE) as a solvent to clean parts at this site. TCE was released to the soil and groundwater due to SSC's past storage and handling practices.

The former SSC facility is located on a privately owned 0.76-acre parcel in a mixed commercial/residential setting just south of downtown Republic. Private residences are located east and south of the site. The only structure remaining at the site is a temporary maintenance outbuilding associated with the site's treatment and monitoring program. The ground surface is vegetated, and a locked fence surrounds the parcel.

The SSC facility operated between 1968 and 1973 in the northern portion of an early 20th century four-story grain mill, which was later demolished following a fire in 1979. TCE was stored in the building's basement where a bedrock production well also was located. Release of an unknown mass of TCE during SSC's operation resulted in soil and groundwater contamination beneath the building.

As part of a 1984 nationwide municipal well study, MoDNR identified TCE in one of the city of Republic's municipal drinking water wells, located approximately 600 feet south of the site. A subsequent investigation attributed the TCE to releases at the former SSC facility.

The city of Republic immediately abandoned the affected public well and found no TCE detections in any of the other municipal wells. The extent of TCE migration in the bedrock aquifer is under assessment. TCE also migrated in the shallow subsurface along the utility corridor that runs north to south along Main Street. Environmental concerns at the site include TCE migration in the bedrock aquifer toward municipal wells to the east, and intrusion of TCE vapors into occupied buildings located near the utility corridor.

Remedial Actions:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified and confirmed the TCE contamination source at the site and completed a number of removal actions. EPA excavated more than 2,000 cubic yards of contaminated material from inside the basement foundation and disposed of the contaminated materials at a permitted disposal facility. EPA plugged the production well, which served as a conduit for contaminant migration, to prevent the further spread of contaminants.

On June 10, 1986, EPA placed the site on the National Priorities List. In summer 1989, SSC completed the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. The remedial investigation identified TCE contamination in the groundwater in each of the three underlying hydrologic systems.

On Sept. 27, 1989, EPA signed the Record of Decision which included: extraction of TCE-contaminated groundwater using existing and new wells; on-site treatment of the extracted groundwater using air strippers; discharge of treated water to Republic's sewer system to receive further treatment at the publicly owned treatment works; a municipal ordinance to prevent construction of drinking water wells in or near the contaminated groundwater plumes; and continued monitoring to determine the remedy's effectiveness.

In July 1990, the agencies and the Missouri Remedial Action Corporation (MRAC) signed the Consent Decree/Statement of Work for the Remedial Design/Remedial Action. The MRAC was formed following a series of corporate successions and acquisitions by SSC. On May 31, 1991, the parties entered into the agreement with the court.

In 1993, MRAC constructed the pump-and-treat system, which extracts groundwater from each of the three hydrogeologic systems and treats the water using air strippers. In May 1994, EPA and MoDNR determined that the remedy was operational, functional, and performing as designed. The estimated time to remediate the SSC site was 20 to 40 years.

From 2003 to 2011, MRAC conducted full-time clean water injections through a horizontal well to assist in remediating TCE contamination in the Unconsolidated/Fractured Shallow Bedrock aquifer. In 2011, a fire destroyed the groundwater pump-and-treat facility. As a result, on June 15, 2012, the agencies and MRAC signed a Force Majeure/Excusable Delay Agreement. During its operation, the horizontal well treated and discharged more than 13 million gallons of groundwater.

The Force Majeure/Excusable Delay Agreement serves as a guide to conduct future site activities. The agreement outlines the following remedial actions: soil remediation under the pilot programs; continued groundwater/surface water and soil sampling/monitoring; completion of a focused feasibility study; and a projected schedule of events. The focused feasibility study will develop an updated site conceptual model, an updated Human Health Risk Assessment, an updated Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment, and an

evaluation of future remedial action alternatives for the SSC site.

MRAC identified and treated three soil-contamination source areas during the Supplemental Site Investigation in 2012 and 2015. MRAC re-installed on-site wells in 2013, conducted geophysics assessments on three wells in 2014, and reconfigured the assessed wells in 2015. In 2020, MRAC injected reagents into site soils to degrade contaminants. MRAC continues to evaluate the results through verification groundwater sampling.

Ongoing groundwater/surface water monitoring/sampling allows the agencies to evaluate the effects of the pumping cessation, as well as the effects of pilot program remediation efforts for on-site and off-site groundwater.

MRAC continues to investigate and address potential vapor intrusion risks posed by the site. In July 2019, MRAC installed a sub-slab depressurization system at a residential property. MRAC conducted additional indoor air sampling at the property in August 2019, February 2020, and May 2020, followed by preliminary sanitary sewer air and water sampling in June 2020. In November 2020, MRAC repaired compromised sewer pipe connections, which stopped vapor intrusion into the residence. In March 2022, MRAC sampled the indoor air of several properties near the site. MRAC completed additional vapor intrusion sampling during the fall of 2022.

On Sept. 2, 2022, MoDNR and EPA completed and signed the sixth Five-Year Review report. The agencies were unable to make a protectiveness determination since ongoing pilot study activities continued past the sixth Five-Year Review deadline. Under the Force Majeure/Excusable Delay Agreement, the agencies will resolve the protectiveness determination once MRAC completes the focused Feasibility Study and obtains further data and information.

As part of the Feasibility Study, MRAC has temporarily discontinued pumping one well and performed a packer testing to identify transmissive zones for pump placement and new well locations. A new conceptual site model will be completed when the new wells are installed and sampled.

The EPA and MoDNR reviewed and accepted the Area 1 Supplemental Injection Work Plan, dated May 31, 2024. The ISCO injections were conducted in July 2024. Results are not yet available.

On May 28, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual site inspection, during which inspectors reported a well-maintained facility.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The SSC site is located in a broad, upland setting with regional karst development. Small spring and cave systems exist in and around Republic. Rocks of Mississippian and Ordovician age underlie most of the region. The subsurface geologic units have been divided into three hydrogeologic layers: the Unconsolidated/Fractured Shallow Bedrock System, the Shallow Bedrock Aquifer, and the Deep Bedrock Aquifer.

The Unconsolidated/Fractured Shallow Bedrock System includes 10 to 20 feet of stony, red clay residuum, and about 75 feet of Mississippian-age Burlington-Keokuk Limestone, consisting of weathered, fractured, and cherty limestone. This zone is moderately to highly

permeable, with fractures that have provided avenues of rapid fluid transport to groundwater. Regional groundwater flow of the Unconsolidated/Fractured Shallow Bedrock System is south-southeast toward the Schuyler Creek drainage system. Perched water is likely present at the soil-bedrock contact.

The Shallow Bedrock Aquifer includes the lower, un-fractured Mississippian-age Burlington- Keokuk Limestone, which ranges from about 75 feet to 300 feet below the surface. Regional groundwater flow in the Shallow Bedrock Aquifer is toward the southeast. The Deep Bedrock Aquifer includes deep, Ordovician-age dolomite and sandstone bedrock below a confining unit, which is more than 300 feet deep.

TCE contamination from the SSC sites impacted all three hydrogeological systems. Primary routes of contaminant migration are along fractures in the shallow aquifer. TCE also migrated down an abandoned well that penetrated the confining layer and contaminated the deeper aquifer.

Public Water Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Republic uses four deep wells that draw from the deeper Ozark Aquifer. The closest well to this site is approx. 0.9 mile east of the site, and the second closest well is approximately 1.2 miles to the west. Both wells are cased to at least 450 feet deep. The other two system wells are several miles from the site. Although TCE contamination affected both the shallow and deep aquifers in this region, it is unlikely that the city of Republic's public water source is at risk.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is TCE. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The soil on the site has undergone remediation, including excavation and addition of reagents to degrade remaining contaminants. Continued monitoring will distinguish what areas require additional remediation. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The water on the site is the most significant risk to human health, due to the previous contamination of the city's drinking water supply. Due to the proximity of residences to the site, there is a risk that vapor intrusion could occur, although no known exposures are currently occurring.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Thompson Chemical/Superior Solvents

Site Name: Thompson
Chemical/Superior Solvents

Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: Sept. 23,
1986

Site Address: 60 Chouteau Ave., St.
Louis, St. Louis City, MO

Present Property Owners: Superior
Solvent and Chemicals, a subsidiary of
Superior Oil Company of Indianapolis,
Ind.

Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency (EPA)

Waste Type: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

Quantity: Not determined

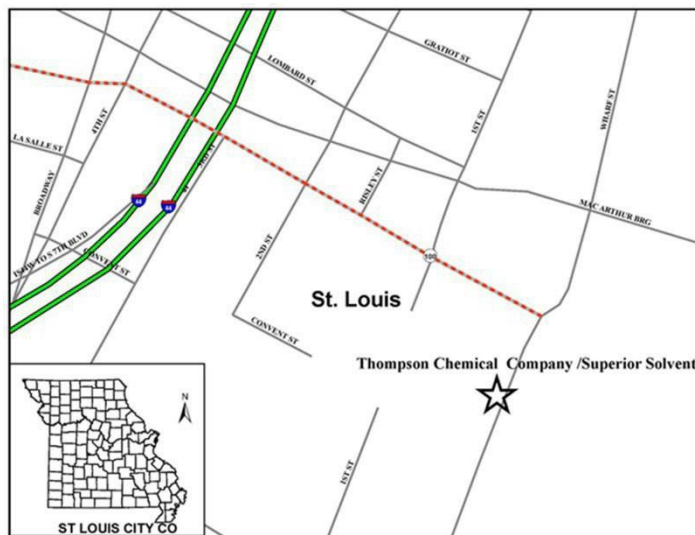
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Thompson Chemical/Superior Solvents site is the property that the Thompson Chemical Company used for production of Agent Orange from about 1950 to 1968. Wood Treating Chemicals Company operated at the property to formulate pentachlorophenol from 1963 to 1974. Because of past manufacturing practices, TCDD, a waste byproduct from the production of Agent Orange, VOCs and PAHs are present in the surface and subsurface soils.

This privately-owned property is located near the west bank of the Mississippi River in a historically industrial area of the city of St. Louis. Thompson Chemical Company changed its name to Superior Solvents and Chemicals in 1974, and it operated as an active solvent distribution business at the site until the company moved to a new facility in May 2014. The site is a 3-acre vacant lot with one building, surrounded and secured by a fence with a locked gate.

In 2013, the potentially responsible parties (PRP) removed on-site roll-off boxes and drums containing waste and excavated contaminated on-site berm soils. TCDD, VOCs, SVOCs, and PAHs remain in soils and groundwater at the site.

Off-site exposure of pedestrians and on- and off-site exposure of industrial workers to



surface and subsurface contamination is possible. In addition, exposure to contaminants due to the site's proximity to the river may affect the Mississippi River ecosystem.

Remedial Actions:

In 1984, EPA completed a Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation. Sampling confirmed the presence of contaminants in soil and located a leaking underground storage tank. TCDD contamination in soils ranged from 1 part per billion (ppb) to 160 ppb.

In 1987, EPA conducted additional sampling and found contamination seeps in the Mill Creek Trunkline Sewer. Also in 1987, the responsible party excavated the underground storage tank and surrounding soils. The contaminated soils were stored on-site in 13 roll-off boxes.

In July 2013, the PRP and EPA approved and signed the Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent to implement the remedial action, which included properly disposing of the 12 on-site roll-off boxes and 255 55-gallon drums and excavating and properly disposing of contaminated on-site berm soils. Following removal activities, the PRPs restored the berm area to grade, leveled the site with gravel and covered the site with an asphalt cap. The responsible parties completed the remedial action fieldwork in November 2013. On Feb. 28, 2014, EPA approved the final remedial action report.

In 2013, Superior Solvents and Chemicals purchased property in Arnold, Missouri. The company constructed a new facility and completed its move to the new Arnold facility by May 2014.

TCDD, VOCs, SVOCs, and PAHs remain in soils and groundwater at the site. In 2019, EPA began negotiations with the PRP to address work not completed during the previous (2013) settlement agreement. This additional work includes conducting groundwater sampling, additional soil sampling, soil removal work, and establishing an environmental covenant on the site. On Sept. 30, 2020, EPA signed the Thompson Chemical Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent for removal action. In 2021, the PRP began work for the risk assessment. In April 2022, the PRP detected dioxin in soils along the road shoulders. EPA requested they halt their assessment and address that immediate threat. After the contaminated soils were removed, the PRP continued with their risk assessment.

The PRP submitted the Revised Risk Evaluation Report on July 7, 2023, for EPA's review. The EPA directed the PRP to conduct vapor intrusion (VI) sampling of the adjacent property, coordinated with the state Brownfields/Voluntary Cleanup Program, property owner, and Thompson Chemical, the PRP. The resulting data show no immediate threat to workers in the adjacent property building but future remediation will need to incorporate VI mitigation in any buildings on site. The PRP is preparing a revised risk assessment.

On March 25, 2025, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. The inspection noted that there is vegetation growing through cracks and seams in the cap, with small- to moderate-size woody vegetation growing throughout the property. At the time of the inspection, there were repairs being made to the perimeter fence.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

This site is approximately 300 feet west of the Mississippi River. This area is an alluvial

remnant of the Mississippi River, altered by man-made fill material. Man-made levees to the east provide partial protection from floodwaters. Surface drainage and storm sewers flow to the east and enter the Mississippi River within 400 feet. Numerous sinkholes exist west of the site where the Mississippian-age bedrock lies close to the surface.

The subsurface soils consist of an upper zone of man-made fill and debris from the existing ground surface to a depth of 18 to 23 feet. The extremely heterogeneous fill is composed of dirt, cinders, brick, scrap concrete, and other debris. Permeability in this unconsolidated zone is likely to be relatively high.

Approximately 35 feet of alluvial clay, silt, and sand underlie the fill material. Fine- to medium-grained alluvial sand, with some gravel, cobbles, and clay seams, underlie the upper cyclic strata of silts and clays between 10 to 15 feet thick. The sand stratum, which varies in thickness from about 10 to 20 feet, appears to slope eastward toward the Mississippi River and likely is exposed in the riverbed. Permeability of the sand varies considerably; consequently, a corresponding variation occurs in the rate of groundwater flow in the alluvium.

The St. Louis Limestone underlies the unconsolidated material on site at an approximate depth of 50 feet below the surface. Karst features have developed in this unit to the west of the alluvial area.

Most water movement is to the east, toward the Mississippi River, via surface drainage or through permeable alluvium. The potential for infiltration into shallow alluvial groundwater supplies is high. The risk to bedrock groundwater supplies is reduced since the site is located in a discharge environment. However, dense non-aqueous phase contaminants in high concentrations could affect the groundwater supplies in the shallow bedrock.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Louis draws source water from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, but all active intakes are upstream from this site. Illinois American Water – East St. Louis has one surface intake approximately 2 miles upstream. The city of Chester, Illinois, and the Menard Correction Center Department (Chester, Ill) have surface water intakes approximately 68 river-miles downstream from this site. No impacts to any public water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are PAHs, SVOCs, TCDD, and VOCs. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

Contaminated soil remains on-site contained beneath an asphalt cap. The cap is cracked and showing signs of wear, but there is no evidence that contaminated soil is mobile. No known exposures to contaminated soil are currently occurring.

Historically, contaminated groundwater seeped into the sewer. There is no record of any use of groundwater as drinking water; therefore, no known exposures from groundwater are currently occurring.

Vapor intrusion sampling occurred at the adjacent property and showed no immediate threat to employees and no known exposures from vapor intrusion are occurring.

Additional investigation and a revised risk evaluation are underway to further determine any potential risks from the site.

Based on current information, this site poses no known current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

West Lake Landfill

Site Name: West Lake Landfill

Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: Feb. 22, 1985

Date of NPL Listing: Aug. 30, 1990

Site Address: 13570 St. Charles Rock Road, Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Mo., between Old St. Charles Rock Road and St. Charles Rock Road east of Earth City, T46N, R5E, St. Charles Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: Rock Road Industries, Inc.

Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

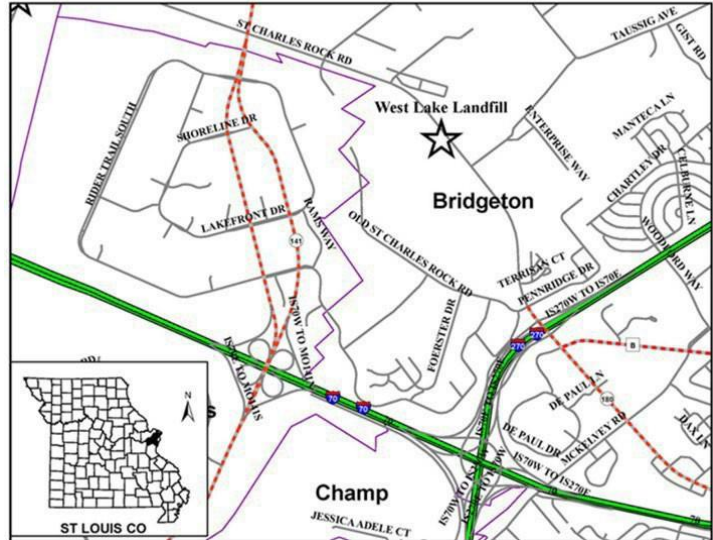
Waste Type: Industrial wastes, municipal wastes, radionuclides, and VOCs.

Quantity: Approximately 8,700 tons of uranium ore-processing residue waste were the primary source of radionuclides for Operable Unit (OU) 1. Transporters hauled the waste, mixed with approximately 39,000 tons of soil from the Hazelwood site to the West Lake Landfill for use in solid waste landfill operations. The volume of waste for OU-2 is unknown.

Site Description and Environmental Concerns:

The West Lake Landfill site is a former quarry and waste disposal site containing various waste and radiological contamination. EPA divided the site into three operable units based on the type of contamination present in each unit. Operable Unit 1 (OU-1) includes areas known to contain radiologically impacted material (RIM), which the landfill received in 1973. Operable Unit 2 (OU- 2) consists of several former solid waste disposal areas identified as the former active sanitary landfill, also known as Bridgeton Sanitary Landfill, a closed demolition landfill, and an inactive sanitary landfill. The pre-law portions of these landfills operated and closed before implementation of federal and state environmental regulations. Operable Unit 3 (OU-3) addresses groundwater impacted by wastes disposed of at the site within the alluvium and bedrock deposits beneath the site.

The privately owned landfill is approximately 212 acres in size and is located in a mixed commercial and manufacturing setting, with residential properties to the south and east. The site property also includes an active waste transfer station, a leachate pre-treatment facility, and an asphalt plant that are not part of the Superfund site. The site lies partially within the



Missouri River geomorphic flood plain in northwest St. Louis County, where an engineered levee system protects it from flooding.

In 1973, the West Lake Landfill received radiological contamination from the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site and was used for landfilling operations. Records indicate that Cotter Corporation directed the transport of about 8,700 tons of leached barium sulfate, which contained about 7 tons of uranium, mixed with about 39,000 tons of surface soil.

Overall, contamination at the site includes organic, inorganic, and radiological chemicals of concern that may release into leachate, landfill gas, and groundwater. Groundwater sampling indicates concentrations above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for certain radionuclides, trace metals, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Based on available studies, a potential health threat exists to on-site users from exposure to external gamma radiation and radon gas emissions. More information is included under the Health Assessment section.

Remedial Actions:

On Aug. 30, 1990, EPA placed the site on the National Priorities List, mandating that EPA conduct response actions.

In March 1993, the Responsible Parties (RPs) and EPA negotiated an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) of the radiologically contaminated portions of the landfill (OU-1). The responding RPs include Cotter Corporation; Republic Services, Inc.; Bridgeton Landfill, LLC; Rock Road Industries, Inc.; and the U.S. Department of Energy. In May 2019, EPA amended the order to incorporate remedial design work after the Record of Decision (ROD).

In December 1994, Bridgeton Landfill, LLC and EPA negotiated a separate AOC to determine how to address the non-radiological waste portions of the landfill (OU-2, including Bridgeton Sanitary Landfill). In July 2008, Bridgeton Landfill, LLC and EPA signed the OU-2 ROD and the remedial design is being coordinated with OU-1.

Cotter Corporation, Republic Services, Inc., and the U.S. Department of Energy are potentially responsible parties for OU-3. In September 2018, they negotiated a third AOC with EPA to investigate and address site-wide groundwater contamination.

OU-1 Actions:

On May 29, 2008, EPA finalized the ROD for OU-1. In September 2018, EPA amended the ROD based on subsequent studies and investigations. Additional work in fate-and-transport testing during this time also prompted EPA to create OU-3 for site-wide groundwater.

On Dec. 9, 2015, EPA and the RPs entered into a unilateral administrative order for fire prevention measures in response to a small brush fire. Activity included de-vegetation and placement of non-combustible cover over portions of Area 1, Area 2, and the Buffer Zone where RIM is at or near the surface. Implementation of a site-wide Incident Management Plan was included in the order. In 2016, the RP installed a non-combustible cover over those portions of Areas 1 and 2 where RIM is present at or near the ground surface. In addition to

reducing the potential for a surface fire, the cover may reduce the potential for exposure due to migration of dust and direct contact with soils.

In February 2018, EPA announced a plan to amend the 2008 OU-1 ROD. EPA concluded the presumptive remedy chosen in 2008 is no longer acceptable based on additional data, and EPA followed up with an amended remedy in September 2018. The amendment fundamentally changes the 2008 ROD Selected Remedy for OU-1 by requiring partial excavation of RIM that contains combined radium or combined thorium activities greater than 52.9 pCi/g and is located generally within 12 feet of the 2005 topographic surface. Excavated material must be transported off-site to a licensed disposal facility. The required landfill cover over OU-1 must now meet the municipal waste landfill regulations, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act's (UMTRCA) performance and longevity standards *and* consider Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste design criteria.

The PRP continues to maintain the non-combustible cover over portions of OU-1 where RIM is at or near the surface in accordance with the requirements of the Unilateral Administrative Order.

OU-2 Actions:

On July 25, 2008, EPA signed the ROD for OU-2. EPA based the ROD Selected Remedy for OU-2 on the presumptive remedy for municipal waste landfills that pose a relatively low long-term threat or where treatment is impracticable. After the respondent performed a streamlined site evaluation, EPA selected containment in place as the remedy for the Inactive Sanitary Landfill. It would include an engineered landfill cover system, long-term monitoring, maintenance, institutional controls, inspections, and periodic reviews. EPA deferred the Closed Demolition Landfill and the Former Active (Bridgeton) Sanitary Landfill to state regulation.

Bridgeton and Closed Demolition Landfill

In December 2010, Bridgeton Landfill, LLC reported elevated temperatures from an apparent thermal reaction in the Former Active Sanitary Landfill. This landfill area consists of two former sanitary landfill units: the North Quarry and the South Quarry. The thermal reaction began in the South Quarry and developed into a subsurface smoldering event (SSE). The Missouri Department of Natural Resources' (MoDNR) Waste Management Program oversees the remedial activities for the SSE.

On May 13, 2013, Bridgeton Landfill, LLC entered into an Agreed Order with the State of Missouri to address the SSE and control emissions/odors. Under the order, Bridgeton Landfill, LLC established the necessary infrastructure to isolate, contain, and monitor the SSE. This included modifying the South Quarry gas and leachate collection systems, installing a synthetic cap over all of the South Quarry and most of the North Quarry, and constructing an on-site leachate treatment system. On June 29, 2018, a final consent judgement was reached between the State of Missouri and defendants Bridgeton Landfill, LLC, Allied Services LLC, and Republic Services Inc. to address protection of human health and the environment, and to resolve the State's petition related to Bridgeton Landfill. The petition is the original complaint or lawsuit filed by the State to the court requesting court action. It is different legal action than the Agreed Order.

EPA also negotiated orders in response to the SSE in an effort to prevent potential migration

into OU-1 Area 1. In April 2014, EPA negotiated a preconstruction order for an isolation barrier and negotiated the order for the barrier system in April 2016. Elements of the barrier system include implementation of a heat-extraction system; contingent actions, such as implementation of Inert Gas Injection wells; installation of additional temperature-monitoring probes; installation of two National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)-level SO₂ monitoring stations, and collection of the data for a one-year period; and phased installation of Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol (EVOH) cover over the North Quarry area.

Inactive Sanitary Landfill

On March 14, 2019, EPA ordered Bridgeton Landfill, LLC to resume remedial design for the Inactive Sanitary Landfill in coordination with the design for the OU-1 amended remedy.

MoDNR continues to monitor the smoldering event, as well as corrective actions taken as needed. Subsurface temperatures are reported to be moderating, and the area of subsurface smoldering does not appear to be expanding. Bridgeton Landfill, LLC is implementing stormwater improvements for OU-2 to resolve deficiencies identified from storm-water monitoring.

OU-3 Actions:

Groundwater sampling was performed on the site property from 2012 to 2014, and results indicate that site-related contamination is present in some of the monitoring wells located at the west and northwest property boundary. On Feb. 6, 2019, EPA and the potentially responsible parties entered into a consent order to further investigate the extent of contamination and determine needed action to protect public health and the environment. The RP implemented an investigation program.

On April 4, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 inspection.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The West Lake Landfill site has existed since the 1950s. Landfilling occurred by excavation and filling on the Missouri River geomorphic flood plain and by filling in a limestone quarry adjoining the flood plain landfill. The quarry is located in the St. Louis Limestone, which crops out along the eastern slopes of the Missouri River flood plain. Currently, the Earth City Levee system, designed to exceed 500-year flood levels, protects the area.

The Missouri River alluvium consists of 15 to 20 feet of silt loam to very silty clay, with moderate permeability. The groundwater table occurs at depths of 15 to 20 feet below flood plain level. Fluctuations of 5 to 15 feet occur when prolonged wet seasons affect the level of the Missouri River.

Beneath the very silty clay, a general increase in grain size, associated with increasing depth, characterizes the Missouri River alluvial sediments. Sand becomes noticeable at depths of 20 to 30 feet, with gravel beginning to occur at depths of 30 to 40 feet.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

No public water systems are located in the immediate vicinity of West Lake Landfill. However, the site is less than 2 miles from the Missouri River, which is the water source for Missouri American - St. Louis County/St. Charles County Public Water Supply System's

North Intake. The intake for that plant is approximately 8 miles downstream from West Lake Landfill. If contamination from the site reaches the Missouri River, it could affect the downstream public water system. The selected remedy for West Lake Landfill includes long-term monitoring of groundwater beneath the site to address this issue.

Health Assessment:

OU-1 Health Assessment

The contaminants of concern at this site are industrial wastes (including Aroclor 1254, arsenic, lead, and uranium metal), municipal wastes, radionuclides (including U-238, U-235, Th-232 and their associated daughter products, U-234, Th-230, Ra-226, lead-210, and protactinium-231) and VOCs (including 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, benzene, chlorobenzene, and ethyl benzene). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil in OU-1 has been partially excavated and is contained under a non-combustible cover. In the future, as long as the cover remains intact, the soil should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The water in OU-1 emits gamma radiation from surface disturbances, which may pose a potential health risk to landfill workers. Public and private drinking water wells are not anticipated to be affected by the site. No known exposures are currently occurring.

OU-2 Health Assessment

The contaminated soil in OU-2 has been contained under an engineered synthetic cap. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact, the soil should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The water in OU-2 is treated by a leachate treatment system and migration is prevented by the barrier system. No known exposures are currently occurring.

OU-3 Health Assessment

The contaminated soil in OU-3 has been contained under an engineered synthetic cap. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact, the soil should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The contaminants in the groundwater on site exceed health-based goals, but due to controls, there are no foreseeable public or private drinking water uses. EPA continues to monitor groundwater off-site. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P. O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Zykan Property

Site Name: Zykan Property

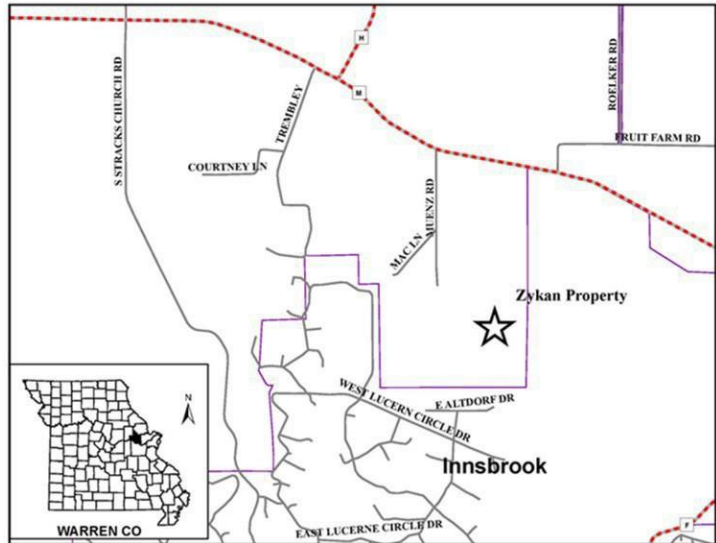
Classification: Class 2

Date of Registry Placement: March 9, 1987

Site Address: 1251 Muenz Road, Wright City, Warren County, MO, S 1/2, S 1/4, Sec. 32, T47N, R1W, Wright City Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: LaVerne A. Zykan Trust

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) - Zykan Landfill; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - BHS Landfill



Waste Type: Heavy metals, ignitable waste, inorganics, organics, paints, pesticides, and pigments.

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Zykan Property site contains two permitted landfills: the Zykan Landfill (permitted as Bob's Home Service, Inc. (BHS), Sanitary Landfill, permit #0121901) on the property's south side; and BHS Landfill (permitted as Bob's Home Service, Inc., Special Industrial Waste Disposal Facility, permit #0721901) located on the property's north portion.

The Zykan family owned the residential/commercial property where the landfills are located, and Bob's Home Service, Inc. operated the landfills. The Zykan Property is approximately 158 acres, which include a residence, cropland, and the two permitted landfills. The site is located about 3 miles southwest of Wright City in Warren County.

BHS Landfill Site History and Remedial Actions - The BHS Landfill operated from 1977 until 1985, filling approximately 12 acres of the site. It is comprised of a 9-acre industrial landfill, known as Area 1, and a 3-acre hazardous waste landfill, known as the PTA, which is located directly north of Zykan Landfill. Area 1 ceased accepting waste in 1982. Since its closing, many of the suspected industrial wastes have been classified as hazardous substances. The PTA began operations in 1982 under federal interim status and a state-issued hazardous waste permit. The PTA closed in 1986 under a Closure and Post-Closure Plan approved by MoDNR. MoDNR acted as the principal authority for the BHS Landfill until 2008. After 2008, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) became the lead agency for activities at the BHS landfill. The landfill is inactive.

Site groundwater investigations documented the following contaminants at concentrations above health-based benchmarks: vinyl chloride; bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; 1,2-dichloroethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethene; 1,1-dichloroethane; hexavalent chromium; arsenic; cadmium; chromium; and lead in groundwater samples. Groundwater investigations also found: chlorobenzene; 1,1-dichloroethane; toluene; naphthalene; o,p-dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane; barium; iron; manganese; and ammonia below health-based benchmarks.

A February 2002 wildfire burned through a portion of the PTA Landfill and burned a storage building, waste tires, along with miscellaneous scrap and debris. The May 2004 groundwater monitoring and leachate removal at the BHS Landfill saw approximately 10,000 gallons of leachate removed from the leachate collection sump and disposed of off-site at a permitted waste facility.

In August and September 2008, an additional 10,000 gallons of leachate were removed from the BHS Landfill leachate collection sump. In September 2013 and January 2014, similar actions took place for the leachate inspection and sampling, followed on June 3, 2015, by an additional 10,000-gallon purge of leachate.

In 2005, EPA placed a \$755,782 lien on that portion of the Zykan property where the removal actions were conducted. EPA pursued the potential responsible parties on the BHS landfill under a RCRA 7003 Order, dated January 2011. The draft order covers only the BHS Landfill, because the potential responsible parties argued that they never placed any waste in the sanitary Zykan Landfill. Negotiations between the BHS Generator Group and EPA resulted in the July 24, 2015, letter from EPA to the BHS Generator Group, setting forth a framework for the BHS Generator Group to provide site maintenance, surface water monitoring, and groundwater monitoring, while the parties continue to work toward a comprehensive agreement for the BHS Landfill.

Groundwater monitoring at the BHS Landfill continues, with the number and concentration of contaminants remaining generally consistent with values from previous sampling events. Hexavalent chromium above the applicable screening value exists in the southeast portion of the Bob's Home Service landfill. The concentrations observed for cis-1,2-dichloroethene and vinyl chloride are indicative of continued anaerobic degradation of the higher chlorinated compounds. EPA agreed to conduct surface water sampling of the adjacent seasonal stream, or dry creek, which runs east of the two landfills. In February 2020, MoDNR collected and analyzed three surface leachate samples for volatile organic compounds (VOC), RCRA metals, and hexavalent chromium. None of the contaminants of concern exceeded applicable screening values.

During the PTA's operation, BHS was required to pay into a post-closure trust an amount equal to the combined closure and estimated post-closure maintenance costs. However, BHS failed to fully fund this trust, and due to a bankruptcy, BHS has not funded the trust since December 2009. The BHS Landfill is a closed federal interim hazardous waste landfill-status facility (designated as BHS for RCRA). In an effort to maintain the landfill, LaVerne Zykan contracted with a consultant to take care of minimal post-closure maintenance.

Zykan Landfill Site History and Remedial Actions - The permitted Zykan Landfill operated from 1971 until 1977, filling approximately 14 acres of the site. Materials disposed of at the landfill included miscellaneous trash, household garbage, and unidentified industrial waste. Some wastes disposed of at the Zykan Landfill were similar to the wastes disposed of in the

BHS Landfill.

The landfill ceased accepting waste in 1977. A vegetated cap, which was added after closing, remains intact. The Zykan landfill is also inactive and since closure was completed, site inspections have revealed erosional gullies, leachate outbreaks, and overall landfill deterioration. Currently, MoDNR provides primary oversight for the Zykan Landfill pursuant to solid- and hazardous-waste authority.

In 1991, EPA inspected the Zykan Landfill, documenting erosion and leachate outbreaks. EPA issued a notice of violation in November 1991. In January 1992, EPA referred Zykan Landfill to MoDNR; however, MoDNR did not pursue legal action because the owner was financially insolvent. From January 1992 through 1995, yearly closure site inspections revealed that no remedial actions had been taken to correct the ongoing leachate outbreak and eroded gullies at the Zykan Landfill. In June 1995, MoDNR issued a notice of violation.

A 1996 Registry inspection of Zykan Landfill revealed exposed drums in a drainage ditch leading to Charrette Creek and a leachate outbreak on the landfill's south slope. In February 1998, EPA completed a Time-Critical Removal Action, which consisted of stabilizing the erosional areas and the buried drum area, sampling and removing any visible drums, and initiating long-term site management. In fall 1998, all areas disturbed during the removal were regraded and hydro seeded. The installation of a new fence and gate system established security at the site.

In 1999, EPA conducted an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) to assess the threat the Zykan Landfill posed to human health and the environment via contaminated surface water and groundwater. Due to previous removal activities at the landfill, the ESI concluded that the site currently posed minimal or no threat to human health and the environment. On July 31, 2000, all site activities were determined to be complete, except the long-term site management issue.

On March 27, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. During the 2025 inspection, the site was heavily vegetated, which did not allow close visual inspection of the previously noted areas of erosion which may still be present. Additional areas of erosion may be present at the site. A leachate breakout was observed during the 2023 inspection at the same location as previously observed, but did not flow from the seep area. Dense vegetation, including mature trees and overgrown shrubs, is impacting the southern portion of the cap.

Long-Term Stewardship and Future Actions at the Site:

A partially funded post-closure trust fund has reimbursed MoDNR for long-term monitoring and maintenance activities. Since the main contributors, "Friends of Zykan Landfill," negotiated to maintain only the BHS Landfill portion of the Zykan Property, this trust fund continually decreases. Remaining funds in the post-closure trust fund contribute to maintaining post-closure care agreements, such as maintaining and monitoring the Zykan Landfill.

In March 2018, MoDNR's Environmental Remediation Program allowed 30.89 acres of the Zykan Property to be sold to an individual. This tract of land, which is east of and adjacent to the BHS Landfill, was not believed to have been filled with any waste.

EPA and MoDNR continue to negotiate an Administrative Order on Consent for the BHS Landfill, and in June 2020, began drafting the Statement of Basis, which will determine final

remedy proposals.

EPA denied the BHS Generator Group's petition to delist leachate generated from the BHS Landfill as hazardous waste in August 2021.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located in an upland setting in the watershed of a tributary to Charrette Creek. On-site soils are composed of 10 to 20 feet of loess overlying thick deposits of glacial drift. The upper 50 to 75 feet of drift is composed of till, characterized by dense, low permeability sandy and silty clay. This material provides an effective barrier to downward percolation, or movement of contaminants. Therefore, lateral leakage from the filled areas is the primary concern. Groundwater supplies within the glacial till are extremely limited. Natural conditions are well suited for preventing contamination of drinking water supplies.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

St. Charles Co. PWSD #2 – Warren uses one active well, located approximately 1 mile southwest of the landfill, and one emergency well, located approximately 2 miles south of the landfills. Casing for the well closest to the site is 567 feet, and the emergency well is cased to 337 feet deep. Innsbrook uses two wells that are located approximately 2 miles southeast and 2 miles southwest of the site, with casings extending to depths of 550 feet and 475 feet, respectively. Maple Ridge MHP uses one active well, located approximately 1.6 miles northeast of the site, which is cased to approximately 502 feet deep. Valley Lake Estates uses one active well, located approximately 2.2 miles east of the site, which is cased to 572 feet deep. All of these wells draw water from the northern margin of the Ozark aquifer. Contamination from the site is not likely to affect these wells due to relatively low permeability within the glacial till deposits that overlie bedrock in this region.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are heavy metals, ignitable waste, inorganics, organics, paints, pesticides, and pigments. Additionally, ammonia, barium, chlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethane, manganese, naphthalene, and toluene. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The soil on the site is contaminated but contained under a vegetated soil cap. The cap has erosional gullies, leachate outbreaks and deterioration and may need maintenance; however, no known exposures are currently occurring.

The groundwater on the site is contaminated; however, no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change. For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Class 3 Sites

Acme Battery

Site Name: Acme Battery

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Dec. 19, 1996

Site Address: 3340 and 3344 Morganford Road, St. Louis, St. Louis City, MO

Present Property Owner:
Remains, LLC

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Heavy metals (lead)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The ACME Battery site is a former battery manufacturing plant that used lead in its production operations. As a result, lead has contaminated site soils.

The privately-owned former battery-manufacturing site totals approximately 3 acres in size and is located in a mixed commercial/light industrial area, with private residences located to the east. Remains, LLC operates a textile recycling business in a site building, located at 3340 Morganford Road (referred to as the north building). The other site building, located at 3344 Morganford Road (referred to as the south building), is vacant.

ACME produced batteries from 1963 until May 1997, when it stopped operations in response to a complaint that lead contamination was migrating to the adjacent International Foods property.

During a 1988 site inspection, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) discovered total lead and leachable lead in soil at much higher levels than considered safe for unrestricted property use. In 1996, ACME took actions to prevent contamination migration and to reduce the amount of lead-contaminated soil. High levels of lead remain in soil, but an asphalt cap, installed in 1994, prevents exposure to the contaminated soil.

Remedial Actions:

In 1993, ACME and EPA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent to address lead contamination. In 1994, ACME capped a portion of the site and agreed to place a deed restriction on the capped area and to maintain the integrity of the cap.



In 1996, ACME took actions to prevent migration of contamination off its property in response to a complaint that lead was migrating to the adjacent International Foods property. These actions included installation of a retaining wall and application of limestone to prevent surface runoff from ACME to International Foods. ACME discontinued operations at the site in 1997, which involved equipment cleaning and removal, and off-site disposal of remaining battery acid. ACME removed and stockpiled two dumpsters-worth of soil that had failed the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure.

After MoDNR issued several notices of violation, the state of Missouri filed a suit against ACME Battery for failure to properly manage and dispose of this hazardous waste-contaminated soil. Missouri and ACME settled the suit in 2000, and hired Envirotech, Inc. to dispose of the hazardous waste. Afterwards, ACME gave Envirotech permission to use the north building for warehouse and office space. Later in 2000, the St. Louis Development Corporation's (SLDC) Land Reutilization Authority took ownership of the site via a tax auction. Analysis of wipe samples taken inside the north building, occupied by Envirotech, showed lead at levels ranging from 64 to 29,635 times the residential screening levels. In 2001, Envirotech vacated the premises because of the extremely high lead levels. In 2003, the SLDC enrolled the site in MoDNR's Brownfields/Voluntary Cleanup Program (BVCP). In 2005, Remains, Inc. purchased the property from the SLDC and continued participation in the BVCP.

Activities conducted to date under MoDNR oversight include repairs to and expansion of the asphalt cap; removal of contaminated soil; asbestos abatement, and demolition and reconstruction of the north building's west side; decontamination of the entire north building; and removal of a heating oil underground storage tank. Remains, Inc. set up textile recycling operations in the north building's east side after completing decontamination in 2006.

In August 2010, MoDNR approved change-of-use requests for constructing a semi-permanent, fabric-covered structure on the property's southeast end for Remains, Inc. to use for textile storage. In September 2016, MoDNR approved another change-of-use request to expand the recycling operation in the north building's east side to the newly reconstructed west side.

On March 17, 2023, Remains, Inc. came under new ownership and changed its name to Remains, LLC. Remains, LLC is coordinating with MoDNR on a remediation plan for the South Building and uncapped soil, though no plans have been finalized at this time. On March 25, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. During the inspection, MoDNR documented that the site cap is in good condition.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on gently rolling uplands consisting of wind-blown loess, a type of soil that exhibits low to moderate permeability. A thin zone of residual clay soil, developed from the underlying bedrock, occurs at 20 to 30 feet below grade. Bedrock, composed of undifferentiated Pennsylvanian-age shale, coal, and sandstone, is present to a depth of about 60 feet below grade. Past coal and clay mining of the Pennsylvanian units created artificial conduits within the uppermost bedrock. Thick sequences of Mississippian-age and older limestone formations occur at greater depths. Solution enlargement of bedding planes and joints is common in the limestone units.

Extensive grading produced a flat terrain, which tends to pond water, allowing infiltration through the surface soil. Infiltrated water could enter the artificial (mined) conduits within the uppermost bedrock, rapidly impacting the underlying aquifer.

Some low-yield wells in the St. Louis area produce potable water from the Mississippian bedrock aquifer. Water from underlying bedrock units is mineralized and not used for potable water.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Louis uses the Missouri and Mississippi rivers as a primary source of public drinking water, and no impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is lead. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

Some of the remaining lead-contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath an asphalt cap. The other lead-contaminated soil had gravel spread over it. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap and gravel it should not be mobile. The South building on this property is contaminated, but it is not used. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

MoDNR will draft and finalize a new updated environmental covenant for the site after remediation of the South Building.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

AMERECO Environmental Services

Site Name: AMERECO
Environmental Services

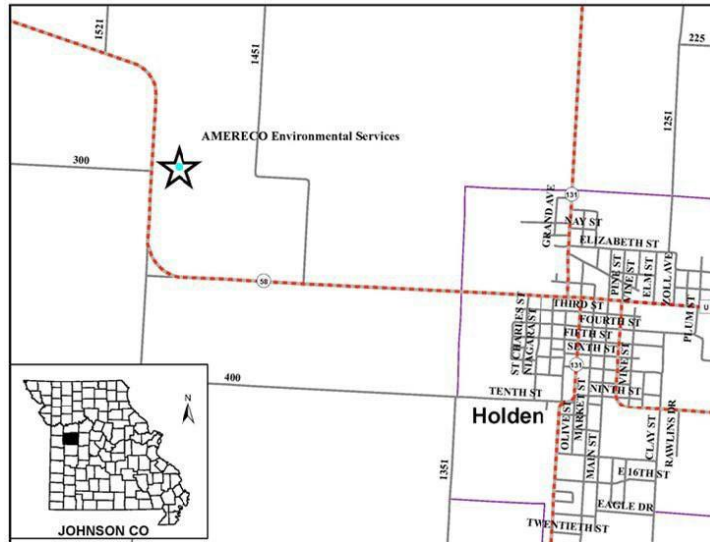
Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Sept.
10, 2003

Site Address: 1483 SW 58 Highway,
Kingsville, Johnson County, MO

Present Property Owners: Jared
Sisk

Lead Agency: Missouri Department
of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The AMERECO Environmental Services site, also referenced as West Star, is a former hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility. The facility accepted a variety of hazardous and non-hazardous waste from off-site sources for storage, treatment, and brokering to other facilities. When site operations ceased, characteristic hazardous waste remained in on-site tanks. The site now requires proper closure under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

The privately-owned site is 54 acres in size and located in a rural agricultural setting. The nearest residential structure is adjacent to the site. The West Star facility no longer operates, but several buildings remain with marginally functional fencing, gates, and signs. The southern end of the former consolidation and blending building, referenced as RCRA2, contains several above-ground storage tanks located in secondary containment structures.

This facility accepted hazardous waste between 1985 and 2002. It did business under multiple owners and various company names, including PCB Disposal Systems, AMERECO Environmental Services, Essex Waste Management Facility, and West Star Environmental, Inc. Since closing, the responsible parties and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) removed most of the tank wastes.

Following these removal actions, EPA left waste sludge in the bottom of the tanks and pipes, which allows potential for a release of hazardous substances to the environment. While MoDNR

does not believe any releases to the environment have occurred, proper characterization and disposal of residual hazardous waste material in the tanks is required under RCRA to ensure protection of public health and the environment.

Remedial Action:

The West Star site has a long and complex history of violations and corrective action under RCRA. On July 6, 2000, because of the continuing violations, MoDNR issued to West Star a Notice, Order to Close, and Permit Revocation as one action in one document. Although West Star appealed the order, the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Commission ruled in June 2002 that West Star must close according to the order. However, West Star did not begin closing the facility as directed by the commission. Consequently, MoDNR initiated actions to close the facility and remove waste. At MoDNR's request, various hazardous waste generators assumed responsibility for disposal of a portion of the remaining waste. In 2002, these generators had transported much of the remaining hazardous waste inventory, in bulk or in drums, to an approved off-site RCRA facility for treatment and/or disposal. Because the insurance company that provided the financial assurance instrument to ensure proper closure was liquidated, any waste that the generators did not claim remained on site.

In December 2003, MoDNR requested EPA's assistance in removing flammable waste from the site. On May 10, 2004, EPA removed approximately 10,000 gallons of flammable liquid; however, EPA contractors could not vacuum the remaining non-flowable waste sludge from the bottom of the tanks in RCRA2.

In 2006, MoDNR's Superfund section initiated an integrated Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection/Removal Assessment investigation of the site. The investigation's primary objectives were to: obtain data to identify and characterize containerized waste; locate and identify potential sources of contamination; attempt to delineate the extent of the hazardous substances present in surface or subsurface soil and surface water; and assess the threat to public health and the environment.

Groundwater samples collected from nearby drinking water wells were below health-based benchmarks for volatile organic compounds (VOC), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), and metals. On-site surface and subsurface soil samples also were below health-based benchmarks for VOCs, SVOCs, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and metals. Surface water and sediment samples collected both on and off site did not show VOCs or SVOCs above health-based benchmarks. MoDNR's sampling detected cadmium and lead, at levels above some health-based benchmarks, in sediment collected from West Pin Oak Creek and a tributary to the creek. The Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection/Removal Assessment concluded that, based on the current site conditions and available information, the site did not warrant further Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act action. However, MoDNR's RCRA program is working with the site owner to complete final closure relating to the on-site tanks that contain hazardous waste from the ignitable fuel blending process.

On May 16, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and reported that the property remains in general disrepair. Tanks and other debris remain on-site, as well as some commercial mechanical equipment and old wood salvaged from a sunken riverboat.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The West Star site is located within the unglaciated Osage Plains section of the Central Lowlands physiographic province. Topographically, the site is located amid rolling hills of an upland setting to the northeast of Kestersen Lake and along the north shore of West Pin Oak Creek.

About 20 feet of residual silty clay soils cover Pennsylvanian-age bedrock of the Marmaton Group. Shaley-limestone, sandstone, and coal make up the Marmaton Group. Both the surficial material and underlying bedrock are considered to have a low hydraulic conductivity.

Shallow groundwater is present in the residual soils; however, yields and quality generally are low. The approximate location of the uppermost water table is at the contact between the fine-grained surficial materials and the shaley-limestone bedrock, with a flow direction toward the northeast. Groundwater in this unconfined water-bearing zone is not present in sufficient quantities for regular domestic use. Deeper wells drilled into upper Marmaton Group produce small amounts of mineralized potable water. Groundwater mineralization increases significantly with depth. As a result, no local water wells draw water from wells drilled deeper than 650 feet below ground surface.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Johnson County PWSD #2 uses groundwater wells, but all wells are located in the eastern half of the county. No impacts to public drinking water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

The following are the contaminants of concern at this site: Eight metals, such as arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury; 31 VOCs, such as benzene, 2-butanone, chloroform, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene; 11 SVOCs; and PCBs. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The types, volume, and instability of containerized hazardous waste stored at this facility and extent of contamination is uncertain. The known contaminated soil on the site mostly has detections below health-based levels, but there are exceedances for cadmium and lead. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The surface water and groundwater on the site is contaminated with cadmium and lead. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The potential for a public health threat may exist at this site. This is based on the incomplete hazard identification, characterization, and extent of contamination. Due to the marginally functional fencing, gates, and warning signs restricting public access and unknown activities on the site, there remains a possibility of human exposure

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

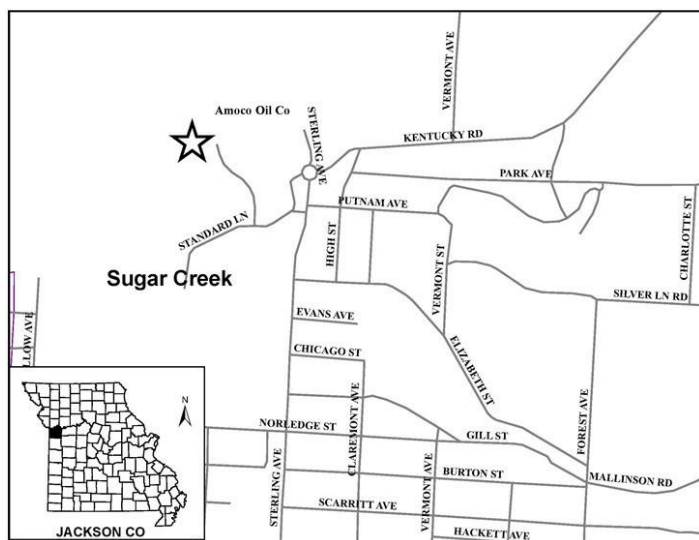
Amoco Oil-Sugar Creek Refinery

Site Name: Amoco Oil-Sugar Creek Refinery

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: June 14, 1984

Site Address: 1000 North Sterling, Sugar Creek, Jackson County, MO - Five areas contained in Sec. 28, W 1/2, Sec. 27, N 1/2, Sec. 33, R32W, T50N of the Independence Quadrangle and N 1/2, Sec. 8, R32W, T50N, NW 1/2 Sec 27, R32W, T50N of the Liberty Quadrangle



Present Property Owners: BP Products North America, Inc.

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Arsenic, benzene, cadmium, chromium, ethyl benzene, lead and lead compounds, mercury, MTBE (methyl tert-butyl ether), oil and sludges, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, toluene, and xylene.

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Amoco Oil – Sugar Creek Refinery site is a former oil refinery where environmental sampling determined that petroleum hydrocarbons are present in soil, groundwater, and surface water resulting from past refinery operations. Lead-contaminated soil also is present in portions of the site. Amoco Oil merged with British Petroleum (BP) in 1998, and the name changed to BP in 2001. The privately-owned site is approximately 423 acres in size and located in a manufacturing setting. Private residences are located to the south. Buckeye Partners LLC operates a petroleum pipeline terminal on a portion of the property. The city of Sugar Creek's police and fire stations also are located on the property.

The site is located south of the Missouri River, near the junction of Sugar Creek and the Missouri River. Sugar Creek bisects the property. The former refinery plant is located on an upland area, while the disposal facilities are located in the flood plain. The portion of the upland area west of Sugar Creek consists of rolling hills and dense forest. A portion of the upland area east of Sugar Creek is mostly paved and contains several office buildings and storage tanks. The flood plain comprises open ground and the BNSF railroad right-of-way. The property is fenced, locked, and guarded.

The site is no longer an active oil refinery; oil refining occurred from 1904 to 1982. MoDNR listed five separate disposal areas on the registry, totaling approximately 22 acres, located next to the Missouri River. The registered areas include five inactive sludge disposal areas. EPA identified a land farm, located near the river, that had been used for the disposal of leaded gasoline storage sludge containing high concentrations of lead and chromium; the land farm closed in 1988.

Because the site is located adjacent to the Missouri River, flooding and groundwater contamination are the most likely means of both on-site and off-site contaminant transport. Groundwater discharge to the Missouri River has had minor impacts to the water quality.

Remedial Actions:

In the 1970s, Amoco Oil Company (Amoco), now BP Products North America Inc. (BP), began groundwater monitoring at the site. In 1981, Amoco began Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) quarterly groundwater monitoring. Amoco developed and submitted a revised closure plan for RCRA interim-status units at the facility; however, these units are not part of the property listed on the Registry. In 1986, Amoco completed dismantling the process equipment, pipes, and tanks. In September 1987, MoDNR approved the closure plan for the surface impoundments. In April 1988, Amoco closed the RCRA leaded tank bottom area. In 1999, Amoco completed bioremediation of the Solid Waste Management Unit, as well as capping and closure activities.

On June 30, 1989, EPA issued Amoco a consent order requiring Amoco to conduct a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) to investigate and characterize the entire site; conduct a Corrective Measures Study to evaluate remedy alternatives; and select a final remedy for the entire site. In 2000, Amoco (now BP), EPA, and MoDNR agreed to divide the site to expedite work on priority areas. BP submitted RFI Reports and Corrective Measures Studies to MoDNR and EPA for review and approval. The documentation covered one off-site area, Norledge, and nine on-site areas: Crawford, Sugar Creek, West Bluff, West Plant Process, West Tank, West Hills Tank, Lower Refinery, Riverfront, and East Bluffs. On April 6, 2005, MoDNR issued BP a Corrective Action Abatement Order on Consent. Once EPA approves the final remedy for each area under its order, MoDNR's order addresses implementation of the final remedy for that area.

On Nov.30, 2006, EPA and MoDNR approved the final remedy for the Norledge off-site area. On May 12, 2008, EPA approved the final remedy for two of the on-site areas, Crawford and Sugar Creek. In 2015, EPA and MoDNR approved the RFI reports for the remaining on-site areas. In the same year, BP, EPA, and MoDNR decided to recombine the remaining areas for selection of a final remedy. In August 2016, BP submitted a draft Consolidated Final Remedy Proposal (CFRP) for all remaining areas that also revises the existing remedies for the on-site areas. On April 14, 2022, BP submitted its revised CFRP to MoDNR and EPA for review. MoDNR completed its CFRP review and notified BP of the next steps in a letter dated Sept. 12, 2022. During a public comment period, no comments were received, and the Statement of Basis (proposed final remedy) was issued on March 28, 2024.

BP implemented numerous interim measures to remove contamination from throughout the site, including soil and product removal, multi-phase extraction wells, horizontal extraction wells, interceptor trenches, vacuum truck recovery, passive skimming systems, and hydraulic control systems.

On May 16, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. MoDNR noted that all inspection areas were well vegetated and undisturbed.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located near the junction of Sugar Creek and the Missouri River. The former plant is located on an upland area, while the disposal facilities are located in the flood plain.

Pennsylvanian-age limestone and shale bedrock is present in the upland area south of the river. Varying thicknesses of silty clay loess and weathered loess covers most of this area. The plant's disposal facilities are located on fill and alluvial soil of the Missouri River flood plain.

The bedrock underlying surficial material is considered to be of low permeability. Movement of contaminants is therefore most likely to occur through highly permeable alluvium in the valley, and to a lesser extent, through the loess.

Potential contaminants from the uplands are expected to move downgradient to the north, emerging at the flood plain. Contamination from the flood plain may move through the shallow alluvial material directly to the Missouri River.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Independence's public water well field is located approximately 2.5 miles downstream of this site, and the nearest surface water intake is located in Lexington, Missouri, approximately 38 river-miles downstream. Although Independence draws water from shallow Missouri River alluvium, no site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are arsenic, benzene, cadmium, chromium, ethyl benzene, lead and lead compounds, mercury, MTBE (methyl tert-butyl ether), oil and sludges, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, toluene, and xylene. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

On-site soil is contained under a cap or has been removed, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

On-site groundwater water remains contaminated but is being removed through extraction wells. However, there is potential for exposure in the flood plain and Missouri river, but no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Armour Road

Site Name: Armour Road

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: May 22, 1997

Date of National Priorities List Listing: May 10, 1999

Site Address: 2251 Armour Road,
North Kansas City, Clay County, MO

Present Property Owners: KC
Beaton Holding Company LLC

Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency (EPA)

Waste Type: Arsenic.

Quantity: In 2004, U.S. Borax removed and disposed of approximately 1,400 tons of building material during a demolition action. In 2006, the company excavated, treated, and disposed of approximately 70,000 tons of contaminated soil. In 2017, Rio Tinto, the responding party since 2009, removed an additional 44,241 tons of contaminated soil from along the western boundary, and from under a roadway along the site's eastern border. The quantity of contaminated groundwater is unknown.

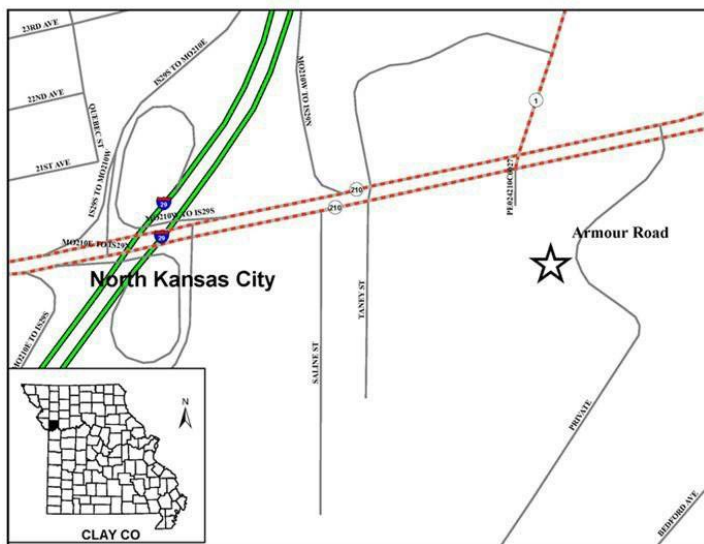
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Armour Road site is a former herbicide-blending facility that used the following chemicals in formulating herbicides: arsenic; pentachlorophenol; sodium chlorate; 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; and 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid. The site has extremely high levels of arsenic contamination in soil and groundwater.

The privately owned site property is approximately 1.8 acres in size, located between an industrial area and a residential neighborhood near the Missouri River. The property is adjacent to railyard warehouses, industrial facilities and a commercial development zone. A restaurant and a parking lot are now located on the site property.

Herbicide mixing operations were conducted from 1929 to 1986. General business operations and related spills are the probable source of soil and groundwater contamination, due to mixing of herbicides containing arsenic.

Physical conditions at the site allowed arsenic to migrate into groundwater. The contamination is in the Missouri River alluvial aquifer that underlies the site. Analytical results from Missouri



Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) sampling in June 1990 documented the presence of characteristic hazardous waste in the on-site soil and groundwater. The analyses also documented the presence of hazardous waste constituents in the groundwater above a level of health concern. The prevailing direction of groundwater flow is to the southeast, toward the Missouri River. Based on current groundwater monitoring, arsenic in groundwater has not reached the Missouri River, and no down-gradient public water supply wells are located between the site and the river.

Remedial Actions:

From 1989 to 2001, EPA and MoDNR conducted multiple investigations. These studies documented exceptionally high arsenic concentrations in on-site soil from the surface down to the water table, which is approximately 22-24 feet below the surface. As a result, EPA covered the exposed on-site soil with geo-fabric and gravel, and placed a 6-foot-high, chain-link fence at the property's south and east borders. In May 1999, EPA added the site to the National Priorities List.

Beginning in 1996, U.S. Borax accepted the role as a responsible party to address the arsenic-contaminated soil on the property. Between October 2004 and June 2006, U.S. Borax decontaminated, demolished, and removed buildings from the property, excavated soil to the water table at 24 feet, treated on-site soil as needed, and disposed of contaminated soil off site. U.S. Borax removed approximately 86,810 tons of soil containing a total of 1,990 tons of arsenic from the property. The company excavated contaminated soils as close to the site boundaries as practical, and to a depth averaging 23 feet. Arsenic contamination in soil remained, because it was not possible to excavate soil near and under a retail hardware store located along the western property boundary, or contamination near and under a service roadway along the property's southeastern border.

Studies conducted by Rio Tinto documented a significant decline in arsenic concentrations in the shallow groundwater interval, compared to data prior to the 2004-2006 removal action. Groundwater monitoring after the soil removal action further revealed that pentachlorophenol (PCP), 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), and 2,4,6-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,6-T) concentrations declined to non-detect levels, compared to concentrations detected in groundwater during the initial site investigations conducted in the 1990s. As a result of these findings, only arsenic was considered a contaminant of concern when evaluating the site's future remedial groundwater alternatives.

In May 2013, Rio Tinto completed its soil and groundwater remedial investigation and then began a study of possible groundwater remedial alternatives. The arsenic-contaminated soil source that remained after the 2004-2006 removal action complicated the evaluation and selection of the groundwater remedy. In December 2014, Rio Tinto voluntarily agreed to remove the remaining soil source, to the extent possible, concurrently with a redevelopment plan proposed by the city of North Kansas City. In January 2017, Rio Tinto removed approximately 44,240 tons of contaminated soil, including 19,080 tons from the service roadway area (now Railroad Avenue), and 25,161 tons from the retail hardware store area. During the January 2017 removal action, the company removed a total of 27,724 kilograms of arsenic from the site. Following the removal action, Rio Tinto evaluated the removal action's effectiveness and performed a groundwater feasibility study to evaluate cleanup alternatives.

Removal actions resulted in the excavation of more than 131,000 total tons of contaminated soil from the site. The calculated total mass of arsenic is approximately 209,000 kilograms. Soil

contamination remains beneath Armour Road on the site's north side, but it does not pose unacceptable risks under the current land use.

In March 2018, Rio Tinto began a yearlong study to assess monitored natural attenuation as a response action for groundwater. To accomplish this, the company conducted post-removal action (for soil) groundwater monitoring and documented the monitored natural attenuation processes at the site.

On April 22, 2019, MoDNR received a change-of-use request from the KC Beaton Holding Company LLC to build a Burger King on the property. KC Beaton asked MoDNR to execute an Acknowledgement of Anticipated Excavation and provided copies of an identical Acknowledgment and Comfort letter signed by EPA. On June 3, 2019, MoDNR signed and notarized the Acknowledgement of Anticipated Excavation for the property.

On April 20, 2020, EPA approved Rio Tinto's Report Assessment of Monitored Natural Attenuation. The report concludes that natural attenuation processes are present, and that monitored natural attenuation is an effective action to address residual arsenic in the groundwater. Rio Tinto completed, and EPA approved a draft final Feasibility Study Report dated July 10, 2020, that evaluated various groundwater cleanup alternatives.

In June 2022, EPA published a Proposed Plan which discussed all the alternatives presented in the draft final Feasibility Study Report and identified EPA's preferred alternative as In-situ Immobilization Using Permeable Reactive Zones (PRZ). This alternative includes the use of an innovative technology called redox manipulation to immobilize arsenic in groundwater. EPA estimates it will take four years to construct this remedy and is uncertain of how long it will take to attain remedial-action objectives. EPA considers this approach to be an interim remedy that will allow time to evaluate the long-term effectiveness and permanence of implementing PRZs.

On June 30, 2022, EPA discussed the Proposed Plan during a public meeting at the city of North Kansas City offices. EPA also initiated a public comment period from June 20 through July 20, 2022, to receive comments on the Proposed Plan.

In September 2022, EPA published an Interim Record of Decision (IROD) with MoDNR concurrence. The IROD declared in situ immobilization using redox manipulation to create PRZs as the Selected Remedy. Other major components of the Selected Remedy include long-term groundwater performance monitoring and institutional controls to restrict groundwater use and prevent exposure to arsenic in soils.

On March 7, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection during which inspectors noted nothing of significance.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The Armour Road site is located on an alluvial point bar on the north shore of the Missouri River, characterized by 17 to 22 feet of silty clay interbedded with fine-grained sand and silt lenses. Fine- to medium-grained sand underlies these materials to at least 55 feet deep. This sand interval within the Missouri River alluvial aquifer is saturated from 25 feet deep. Due to the thick alluvial cover, bedrock is not exposed.

The underlying bedrock is of the Pennsylvanian-age Kansas City Group, which is 60 to 85 feet below the ground surface.

Groundwater at the site flows southeast through permeable sand and discharges into the Missouri River. The Missouri River alluvial aquifer is used widely in this area.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Five active alluvial public water wells, used by the city of North Kansas City, are located approximately 1.3 miles west of the Armour Road site. Due to a southeast-trending groundwater flow pattern, site contamination likely will not influence these wells. Public drinking water sources used by Kansas City and the city of Gladstone include alluvial wells and a surface water intake, all of which are upstream of the site. The city of Independence uses an alluvial well field located approximately 8 miles downstream along the Missouri River's southern bank. Although this entire region's alluvial wells draw from Missouri River alluvium, no impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is arsenic. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The soil on the site has been excavated and a cap has been placed over it, but contaminated soil was not able to be removed from beneath a store and a service roadway along the site's borders. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact, the soil should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The water on the site has not impacted nearby wells or the Missouri River and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Bliss Property - Ellisville

Site Name: Bliss Property – Ellisville

Classification: Class 3

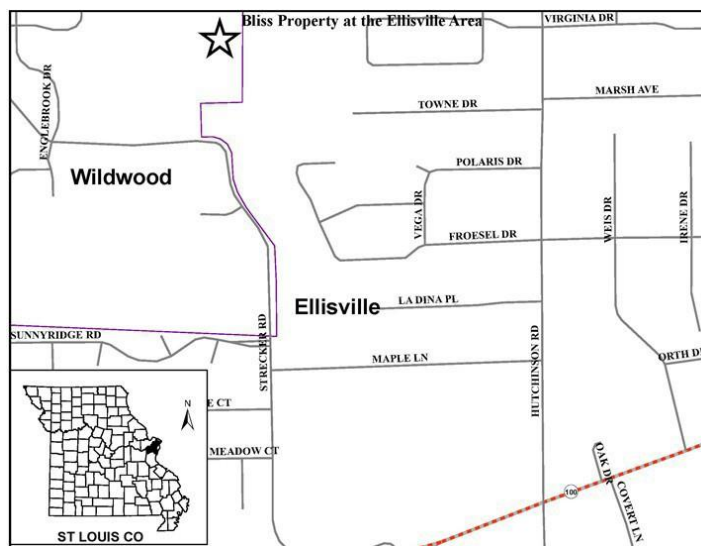
Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 3, 1984

Date of National Priorities List Listing: Sept. 8, 1983

Site Address: 149 Strecker Road, Ellisville, St. Louis County, MO

Present Property Owner: Jerry Russell Bliss et al.

Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)



Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin), metals, oils, pesticides, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), solvents, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and waste pigments.

Quantity: In 1996, EPA completed a Removal Action and removed a total of 24,478 tons of TCDD-contaminated soil, 581 tons of non-TCDD-contaminated soil, and 480 buried drums and other containers of waste. EPA completed a subsequent Removal Action in 2015, removing 1,545 tons of TCDD-contaminated soil from the site. The quantity of waste contaminating groundwater is not determined.

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Bliss Property - Ellisville site is a former waste oil transportation and disposal facility in western St. Louis County, located on the north side of Strecker Road. The site covers an area historically affected by waste oil products, industrial waste, and various other chemicals from the transportation, disposal, and recycling activities of Bliss Waste Oil Company. TCDD, VOC, SVOC, and metals contaminate soil and groundwater at the site.

The privately owned site is approximately 16 acres in size. Current use includes a personal residence and a commercial horse boarding and riding arena operation. The northwest parcel is a vacant grass and wooded area; all owned by Jerry Russell Bliss. Two intermittent unnamed streams flow through the site: one flows northward, roughly parallel to and on the east side of the entrance road, and into the second stream, which flows to the northwest through the site's northwest parcel.

The former waste oil transportation and disposal facility operated from the 1960s to the late 1970s. The site is no longer a waste transportation and disposal facility. Starting in 1978, the

business focused only on transporting waste oil. Ultimately, in 1985 the Supreme Court of Missouri canceled the business' license to transport hazardous waste. Prior to 1980, when the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) received reports of illegal dumping of hazardous waste, TCDD-contaminated waste from the waste oil hauling business was disposed of at the site. In addition, Bliss Waste Oil Company disposed of other hazardous waste there, including solvents, pesticides, and oil in bulk quantities. The responsible party disposed of waste in pits or in buried drums and dumped liquid waste on the ground. In 1983, EPA added the site to the National Priorities List (NPL) on Sept. 8, 1983.

EPA completed a remedial investigation (RI) report in 1983 that documented buried waste-disposal and dioxin-contaminated soil locations at the site. The EPA also conducted additional RI activities in 1997 to determine whether disposal of wastes at the site had impacted groundwater at or near the Ellisville subsite with VOC, SVOC, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxin, or metals. MoDNR shallow groundwater sample results collected at the site from 2006 to 2016, showed VOC concentrations above the EPA screening levels.

Remedial Actions:

In the 1980s, MoDNR conducted several investigations that confirmed the presence of hazardous materials in drums and disposal pits and delineated the approximate boundaries of actual or suspected waste disposal locations. In 1983, EPA completed a Remedial Investigation, which identified the following hazardous waste problems: buried drums, tanks, and other debris; buried containerized hazardous wastes; contaminated soils and sediments; and soils and dust contaminated with TCDD.

In April 1986, MoDNR erected 400 feet of fence to prevent access to the site from the nearby newly developed Quail Woods Park. In 1986, EPA issued the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Bliss-Ellisville site. This ROD formally selected a final remedy for the non-dioxin wastes at the site, and an interim remedy for the dioxin wastes at the site. The selected alternative for buried drums and non-containerized hazardous wastes was off-site disposal at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-permitted or interim status facility. The interim remedy for dioxin-contaminated soil and materials involved excavation of the contaminated soils and temporary on-site storage in a building-enclosed container storage facility awaiting the final remedy decision.

The ROD also included operation and maintenance activities to ensure continued effectiveness of the on-site interim storage facility, including maintenance of the security system, maintenance of site run on/runoff controls, leachate sampling and analysis (if necessary), and groundwater monitoring.

In September 1988, EPA issued the ROD for Final Management of Dioxin Contaminated Soil and Final Disposition of Structures and Debris at Times Beach, Missouri, and the Minker/Stout/Romain Creek Site, Missouri (Times Beach ROD). This ROD established that the PRP could transport dioxin-contaminated soils from a group of designated eastern Missouri sites, including the Bliss-Ellisville site, to Times Beach for thermal treatment in a temporary incinerator that would be located there for that purpose. In November 1993 and August 1994, EPA collected surface soil and sediment samples from the drainage way and adjacent areas located between the site and the Turnberry Place Subdivision, which is located north and downgradient of the site. EPA conducted this sampling to determine whether severe flooding during summer 1993 had caused migration of TCDD-contaminated materials off-site. The samples did not detect TCDD. In 1996, EPA and certain potentially responsible parties (PRP)

conducted a Removal Action (RA) at the site, and they sent excavated dioxin-contaminated soil to the Times Beach incinerator. EPA and certain PRPs removed excavated non-dioxin-contaminated soil to either LWD, Inc., landfill, or Rollins Environmental Services landfill, both RCRA-permitted landfills.

In 1996, EPA and certain PRPs implemented an RA at the Bliss-Ellisville site comprising the following activities. EPA and certain PRPs removed TCDD-contaminated soil according to the approved health-based action levels of 1 part per billion (ppb)-equivalent level at the surface, and 10 ppb at a depth of 12 inches, except fill areas where the action level was 1 ppb at all depths. In the creek, the TCDD action levels were 1 ppb to 2 feet; depths greater than 2 feet were cleaned up to 10 ppb. Contractors excavated TCDD-contaminated material and transported it to Times Beach for thermal treatment. Off-site commercial RCRA-permitted hazardous waste facilities managed the non-TCDD hazardous wastes. In all, contractors removed 24,478 tons of TCDD-contaminated soil, 581 tons of non-TCDD-contaminated soil, and 480 buried drums and other containers of waste from the site. EPA collected soil samples to confirm that they had achieved cleanup goals. Once EPA completed cleanup activities, excavated areas were backfilled, re-graded, and seeded.

During fall 1997, EPA installed three shallow groundwater monitoring wells to determine if any of the contaminants had migrated into the local groundwater. EPA sampled the wells on a quarterly basis, from 1997 through 1999, and 2002 through 2003. EPA also sampled Lewis Spring, located about 2.5 miles from the site, to determine if any possible contamination migrated from the site. In June 2006, EPA prepared a summary report of analytical data collected by EPA and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS) from 1997 through 2006, from the on-site monitoring wells, off-site private wells, and the off-site spring. Several metals and organic compounds exceeded health-based benchmarks in monitoring wells. Private well samples detected trichloroethene in one well in 1985, but not in subsequent samples from that well or in any other downgradient wells.

A number of the contaminants exceeded their maximum contaminant levels (MCL). EPA also found low-level detections of organic compounds at an off-site spring, Lewis Spring, which suggested the possibility of contaminant migration from the site. MoDNR continued sampling of on-site groundwater and the spring from 2006 through 2016. MoDNR also sampled subsurface soil during that timeframe and measured TCDD, VOCs, and SVOCs above screening levels. MoDNR conducted several rounds of groundwater sampling at the site and Lewis Spring from 2006 through 2016. During this time, MoDNR installed four additional groundwater monitoring wells, which were included in the sampling events. In September 2008, MoDNR performed sampling of subsurface soils on the Bliss property. The purpose of the sampling was twofold: to investigate the overburden soils to identify source material, if present, that could be contributing to the groundwater contamination beneath the Bliss property; and, to decide if the PRP needed to conduct further investigation or action.

MoDNR analyzed all samples for VOCs, SVOCs, and metals, and analyzed three samples for TCDD and furans. From 2009 through 2016, MoDNR conducted several rounds of soil gas sampling at three locations between the site and the nearest residences of the Turnberry Place Subdivision. MoDNR conducted soil gas sampling to evaluate the potential for vapor intrusion to affect homes in the area. In 2011, MoDNR installed three soil gas monitoring wells as part of the investigation.

In May 2019, MoDNR compiled and evaluated results of its groundwater monitoring well, soil gas, subsurface soil, and spring sampling events, and completed the Bliss 2006-2016 Sampling

Report. The report documents that shallow groundwater samples detected metals, VOCs, and SVOCs at concentrations above health-based screening levels. Soil gas samples did not detect site-related contaminants of concern. Subsurface soil samples contained TCDD, VOCs, and SVOCs above screening levels, with tetrachloroethene measured above health-based screening levels in one Lewis Spring sample. Due to challenges posed by laboratory detection levels, it is inconclusive whether TCDD is in groundwater and surface water samples at concentrations above health-based screening levels.

The report includes the following recommendations: evaluate the sampling investigation results by EPA and state risk assessors to determine the current risk posed by the affected portions of the Bliss property; continue to perform shallow groundwater monitoring; consider assessing the potential for vapor intrusion into the residential trailer on the Bliss property; and, execute an environmental covenant to restrict the use of shallow groundwater at the site, along with requiring vapor intrusion assessment prior to constructing buildings in the site's northern portions.

Following a series of investigations in 2014, EPA conducted a Removal Action on an approximately 1-acre area encompassing the northwest portion of the Bliss property and a portion of the west-bounding Strecker Forest property. During these investigations, contractors removed and appropriately disposed of 1,545 tons of TCDD-contaminated soil. As of March 2015, two environmental covenants establishing land-use restrictions for these areas are on file with the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds. The restrictions include no occupied residential land use (residential subdivision preservation or common area is acceptable) and no disturbance of soil without MoDNR permission.

In July 2020, EPA completed a Revised Final Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment. The conclusions focus on the detected chemicals at the site associated with most of the cancer and non-cancer risk. The conclusions list potentially completed exposure pathways that EPA evaluated for the site. EPA intends to perform further sampling at the site.

In September 2022, EPA installed four additional bedrock groundwater monitoring wells between the site and Lewis Spring. The on-site and off-site groundwater, surface water and soil gas sampling began in December 2022, and is ongoing.

On April 22, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and noted that the site was in good condition with fields well vegetated and maintained.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located in an upland wooded area with steep hillslopes descending to a low-lying, intermittent tributary of Caulks Creek. The upland soils are composed of silty clay loess overlying cherty residuum derived from the weathering of bedrock. The loess is up to 10 feet thick and has moderate to low permeability. The residuum is moderately to highly permeable. Soil material along the valley near the horse arena is composed of gray, silty clay and clayey silt.

Bedrock at the site consists of the Mississippian-age Burlington Limestone Formation. This formation contains solution-enlarged openings, which provide avenues of rapid fluid transport to groundwater.

Under normal flow conditions, the surface drainage upstream of the former disposal site area is gaining; that is, water flowing on the surface tends to remain on the surface. This is due to the presence of the relatively low-permeability loess soil that underlies that portion of the property. However, near the former disposal site where the loess is absent, surface water is lost to the subsurface via the relatively high-permeability cherty residuum and weathered bedrock present beneath that portion of the site. Water tracing studies conducted in 1992 and 1997 indicate that water flowing into the subsurface near the former disposal site is discharged at Lewis Spring, located along Caulks Creek downstream of the site. During high surface-flow conditions, such as immediately following heavy precipitation events, some flow remains in the surface stream throughout its extent on-site and further downstream.

Due to the presence of losing stream conditions immediately downgradient of the former dump site, groundwater quality may be adversely impacted. However, channelization of subsurface flow from the losing stream segment likely prevents widespread groundwater contamination.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

No public water sources are located near this site. A small business uses an active public water well approximately 2 miles west-southwest of the site, but groundwater generally flows north toward the Missouri River. Based on this information, MoDNR does not expect impacts to public water sources.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), TCDD, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained below fill material. Since the contaminated soil is contained, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

VOCs contaminate shallow groundwater. MDHSS sampled private wells downgradient from the site from 1984 to 2013 and did not find any private wells contaminated with site-related VOCs. No known exposures are currently occurring.

Inhabited residents are located within 100 feet of areas contaminated with VOCs; therefore, there is a concern for potential vapor intrusion and an investigation is in process.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Denney Farm (Capped Trench)

Site Name: Denney Farm (Capped Trench)

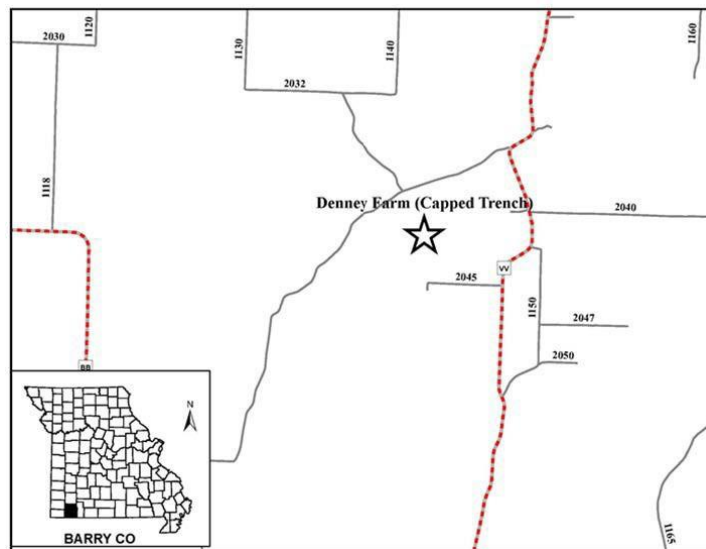
Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 24, 1992

Site Address: Seven miles south of Verona, Barry County, West of Highway VV, Part of NW 1/4, Sec. 20, T25N, R26W, McDowell Quadrangle

Present Property Owners: Gerardo L & Irma P Cruz

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Denney Farm site is the location where, in 1971, the property owner accepted and buried approximately 90 drums of TCDD-contaminated waste in a shallow trench. As a result, TCDD is present in soil. When excavated, the trench on the privately owned property measured roughly 12 feet by 61 feet by 5 feet deep. Syntex Agribusiness, Inc. (Syntex), the responsible party for the TCDD-containing drums disposed of at Denney Farm, backfilled the trench with compacted clay and capped it.

The total site area is 1.5 acres, including the capped trench and the uncontaminated buffer. The site is in a previously used cattle pasture that is vegetated and marked with permanent boundary monuments. A field and several acres of forest surround the trench. A locked chain crosses the access road to restrict access.

Surface erosion leading to cap deterioration is a long-term concern. Due to a lack of continual site maintenance over the years, clusters of trees, animal burrow holes, brambly/patchy vegetative growth, and the beginnings of surface soil erosion could create environmental problems associated with the cap's integrity. The public expressed concern about site maintenance at the Denney Farm during a 2019 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) public availability meeting for the Syntex Verona Superfund site.

Remedial Actions:

In 1980, after receiving an anonymous tip, EPA conducted a site inspection and found partially buried leaking drums, drum fragments, and contaminated soil. In September 1980, Syntex entered a Consent Decree with EPA to perform cleanup work at the Denney Farm site. Syntex and EPA conducted several response actions to address the contamination. In 1981, Syntex excavated the drums and soil in the trench and an additional 5 to 12 inches of soil from the trench's sides and bottom. Syntex sampled the soil in the trench bottom and sidewalls and found that dioxin concentrations decreased outward from the sidewall and downward from the trench bottom. At most, an estimated 0.38 ounces of dioxin remained at depth. EPA determined that additional excavation was not necessary since the remaining dioxin is immobile and a maintained cap would prevent soil exposure from occurring. EPA destroyed the excavated TCDD-contaminated soil and drummed waste on site via thermal treatment.

The remaining TCDD-contaminated soil in the trench averaged approximately 10 parts per billion (ppb) TCDD, with a maximum level of 530 ppb. EPA based the decision to backfill the trench on information provided by geologic and waste-isolation professionals. The trench's sides and bottom were composed of a very dense and impermeable soil. MoDNR found no joints or openings capable of transmitting water from the surface to underlying bedrock. Finally, MoDNR determined the remaining TCDD to be immobile and unlikely to migrate, unless it were transported by surface water percolating through the trench or windblown from erosion issues. Syntex backfilled the trench with compacted low-permeability clay and installed an impermeable plastic cap to prevent surface water percolation into the trench. Syntex then placed sod over the impermeable cap's topsoil to prevent erosion. Syntex completed all capping activities in December 1981.

Based on local groundwater data, the site is approximately 140 feet above Calton Creek, which reflects the groundwater table level in the creek's valley. The site is well above the local groundwater level and should not directly affect the groundwater. In 1980, EPA assessed groundwater quality in the area around Denney Farm by collecting 15 samples from 14 nearby domestic wells and a spring. None of the sample results indicated dioxin's presence.

In 2019, EPA held two public meetings where citizens expressed concern about recent site maintenance issues at Denney Farm. Nearby residents with private drinking water wells were concerned about potential contamination migration. As a result, in December 2019 and February 2020, EPA sampled 18 domestic wells near Denney Farm, 15 of the wells were within 1 mile of the site. The water samples were analyzed for semi-volatile organic compounds, including 1,4-dioxane, volatile organic compounds, and dioxins. EPA determined that site-related contaminants are not affecting the private wells above relevant drinking water standards.

Over the last several years, clusters of honey locust trees and animal burrows have caused breaches in the trench cap's integrity, which could create the potential for exposure to waste left in place. In February 2021, EPA and MoDNR requested that Syntex conduct needed repairs and maintenance on the site and prepare to take responsibility for long-term operation and maintenance. EPA requested Syntex to enter an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with MoDNR to perform this work. Under the proposed AOC, MoDNR would require Syntex to remove trees, locate and fill in animal burrows, and re-establish a viable vegetative cover on the trench cap. As part of an Operation and Maintenance Plan, Syntex would conduct annual site inspections to verify the site's condition and trench cap's integrity. In Fiscal Year 2025, AOC negotiations were continuing.

On April 7, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection of Denney Farm (Capped Trench). Since the 2024 site visit, the parcel was sold for back-taxes by Barry County.

The department met with the new owners, and they are now aware of the site hazards and use restrictions.

Mowing and other cap maintenance is not occurring at the site. An active animal burrow was found at the northeast corner marker. The animal activity is causing that corner marker to sink below the ground level. Brambles, vines, and mature honey locust trees are creating conditions that can threaten the integrity of the cap. However, a thick stand of grasses and other herbaceous vegetation covers areas of the cap where trees and brush are not growing. The inspectors did not see any signs of trespassing on the site. The use of the site has not changed since the 2024 site visit.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Settings:

Valleys and ridges characterize the topography around the site. The major streams have broad, flat, deeply incised valleys, and smaller tributaries dissect the plateau surface, resulting in rugged terrain. The valley of Calton Creek truncates a wooded northwest-trending ridge where the site sits. The site itself is nearly flat. Surface runoff drains to the northeast or southwest to small tributaries of Calton Creek. Although the section of Calton Creek nearest the site is gaining, the upstream and downstream reaches, as well as most of the creek's tributaries, lose significant portions of their flow to the subsurface. Due to the highly permeable nature of the surface materials and bedrock, surface runoff around the site rarely occurs.

Throughout the site, surficial materials consist of 0 to 6 feet of windblown silt (loess). Across portions of the site, a fragipan (densely packed layer of chert fragments and clay) may exist at a depth of about 3 feet. The fragipan typically acts as a barrier to downward water migration, causing seasonal or temporary perched water conditions. Eight to 33 feet of red, hard, clayey silt underlies the loess. This silt ranges from pure clay to sandy clay with isolated chert fragments possibly derived from the weathered bedrock. The clayey silt grades into a weathered bedrock horizon of 2.7 to 5 feet of weathered white chert boulders with red clay seams. The bedrock below the weathered bedrock horizon consists of a jointed hard, dense, white to light gray waxy chert. The jointed bedrock grades into the Reeds Spring Formation, a competent limestone that slopes east from bedrock high at the site's northwest corner. The Reeds Spring Formation is not weathered and contains no karstic development. Along with the underlying Pierson Formation, the Reeds Spring Formation, is the shallow aquifer in this area. Remnants of a Pennsylvanian-age sandstone layer is present near the site.

Due to limited yields, the shallow aquifer primarily serves individual households. Wells requiring high yields, such as community wells, must tap the deep aquifer, which is composed of Cambrian- and Ordovician-age carbonates and sandstones. A confining unit at about 300 feet deep effectively separates the deep aquifer from the shallow aquifer.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The closest public water well to this site is more than 4 miles away. No site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is TCDD. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained under a clay and soil cap. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact it should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

Based on the site information, there is a low potential for surface or groundwater contamination. Private wells were sampled and found not to be affected by contamination from the site, and the closest public water supply is unaffected. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Independence FMGP #1

Site Name: Independence FMGP #1

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Nov. 28, 2000

Site Address: Northwest of the intersection of West Pacific Avenue and S. River Boulevard., Independence, Jackson County, Mo.

Present Property Owners:
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (RLDS)

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Coal tar, which contains semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), and volatile organic compounds (VOC)

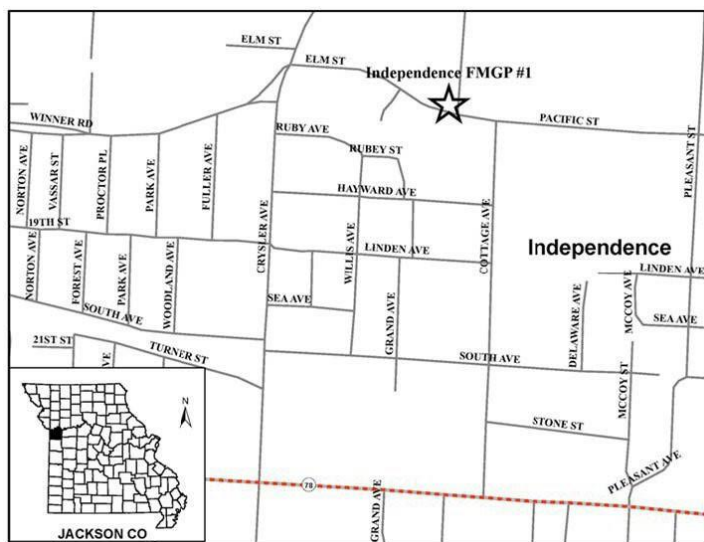
Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Independence FMGP #1 site is a former manufactured gas plant (FMGP) with a past release of VOC and SVOCs, including carcinogenic PAHs, at concentrations greater than health-based screening levels in the surface and subsurface soils. The site operated as an FMGP from approximately 1885 through 1926.

The Independence FMGP site is located in an area of residential, commercial, and light industrial land uses. The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (RLDS) owns the property where the gas plant operated. In addition to the RLDS property, several of the plant operations buildings were located on land that lies beneath what is now West Pacific Avenue. The site is located within the drainage basin along the southeast edge of the RLDS Auditorium parking area and extends beneath West Pacific Avenue. Currently, healthy vegetation covers the entire basin area, and access is not restricted. There are no visual remains of the former gas plant structures on site.

The FMGP structures depicted on historic Sanborn maps included three gas holders, retort houses, and purifiers. No information is available regarding operations after the manufactured gas plant closed circa 1926 and through the early 1990s, when the RLDS built the drainage basin.



In March 2000, MoDNR collected surface and subsurface soil samples from the former manufactured gas plant's approximate location. The coal tar remaining in the subsurface soil may pose human health risks if the contaminated areas are ever excavated or accidentally uncovered.

Remedial Action:

On May 12, 2000, MoDNR completed a pre-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System site screening report. Coal tar, a byproduct of the gas-manufacturing process, was determined to be the primary waste of concern.

The site is currently a grass field and serves as a drainage ditch.

On March 7, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and reported the cap to be in good condition and vegetation well maintained.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on the rolling, loess-covered hills immediately south of the Missouri River in the Kansas City region. It lies outside a 50-year flood plain. Loess-derived surface soils at the site are composed of silt loam to silty-clay with a moderate permeability. Roughly 5 to 24 feet of loess and glacial till overlie the local bedrock.

Kansas City Group Pennsylvanian-age bedrock at the site consists of 450 feet of 1- to 20-foot-thick beds of alternating limestone and shale with infrequent thin coal beds. Surface water infiltrates the shallow limestone layers, which form small intermittent springs on the hills. The Kansas City region rarely uses deep groundwater for drinking purposes due to high mineral content. Groundwater in formations near the site is typically located at depths of 24 to 55 feet below the surface.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Independence obtains groundwater from Missouri River alluvial deposits located approximately 5 miles north-northeast of the site. MoDNR does not expect impacts to Independence's well field, and no other public water sources are located near the site.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is coal tar, which contains SVOCs, PAHs, and VOCs. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil at the site is several feet below a cap. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile and there are no known exposures currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Lake Lotawana Sportsmen's Club

Site Name: Lake Lotawana Sportsmen's Club

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: July 31, 2001

Site Address: 29709 Alley Road, Lake Lotawana, Jackson County, MO

Present Property Owner: Lake Lotawana Sportsmen's Club, Inc.

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Lead

Quantity: Not determined

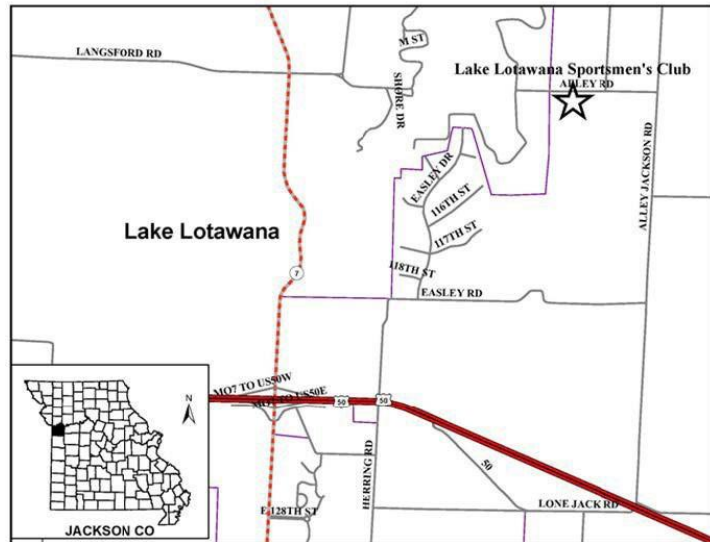
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Lake Lotawana Sportsmen's Club site is an active, private sport club that has operated as a recreational small arms firing range since 1977, pursuant to a special-use permit from Jackson County. The site is approximately 60 acres in size, has unrestricted access, and residences are located nearby. A formal complaint registered with MoDNR regarding possible lead contamination prompted an investigation in September 2000. Lead, associated with the firing range's operation, is the primary chemical of concern.

A 2001 MoDNR investigation determined that surface soils contained elevated concentrations of lead. MoDNR detected low concentrations of lead in down-gradient sediment samples collected from an on-site intermittent stream, indicating that some lead may be migrating off site. However, MoDNR had not documented significant accumulation of lead in the on-site intermittent stream in previous sampling.

Remedial Action:

The 2001 Site Screening investigation concluded that under current site conditions, no significant exposure risk is present through the soil pathway or surface water pathway. Access to the contaminated soil is limited if the site remains a firing range. Soil was sampled at a private residence located immediately downwind to the north of the site, and lead was measured in the yard at 20 ppm, far below the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) residential cleanup level for lead of 400 ppm. MoDNR may determine that further Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act investigation is necessary if the firing range closes, and the property use changes.



In June 2013, MoDNR reopened a site investigation in response to a citizen's concerns that lead could have migrated off the firing ranges into nearby Lake Lotawana via two intermittent streams that converged on the site during a flooding event. Multiple plastic shotgun wads allegedly washed downstream into Lake Lotawana. Past Registry annual site inspections noted that flooding has caused erosion in the form of a large gully in the trap-shooting range area where the debris lands.

In July 2013, as part of a Site Inspection investigation, MoDNR conducted surface water and sediment sampling of the intermittent creeks that receive drainage from the shooting range. MoDNR documented a release of hazardous substances, specifically lead and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), in the creek sediment on club property and downstream, off club property, at the creek outflow to Lake Lotawana. The lead levels in the creek sediment exceeded environmental sediment quality standards, but not residential health-based benchmarks. PAH levels exceeded both environmental sediment quality standards and the EPA's residential and industrial health-based benchmarks. The PAH contamination is associated with the clay targets used at shooting ranges. Surface water samples from the creek do not show any PAH contamination, and the relatively low levels of dissolved lead in the water are below Missouri Water Quality Standards. Further, fish tissue samples collected from Lake Lotawana in August 2013 did not show any lead contamination at levels of health concern. Only two of nine samples contained any detectable levels of lead – both were more than 10 times below the Missouri Fish Fillet Advisory Concentration.

On Nov. 17, 2017, the gun club received a special-use permit from Jackson County to conduct a lead reclamation project. The project involved scraping and grubbing the topsoil, which contained lead pellets distributed from the club's firearms target practicing activities, sifting to separate the shot pellets from the soil, and replacing soil.

In 2018, the gun club's contractor completed the lead reclamation project, during which it processed approximately 2,600 cubic yards of soil and removed 656,000 pounds of salvage lead, which was sent for recycling. In October 2019, the gun club submitted the lead reclamation report to MoDNR.

In November 2019, MoDNR conducted a site visit to verify that the gun club had put erosion controls in place according to their approved 2016 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The erosion controls were designed to prevent shotgun wads from leaving the property. The inspector noted that the gun club had erected fences to catch the wads as they flowed down the range during high-rain events. There was a stream at the bottom of the hill and a tributary to Lake Lotawana approximately 0.25 mile from the shooting range. The gun club representative stated that they had looked at the tributary but had never seen any wads in the tributary. The gun club representative said they were working with the Department of Conservation to terrace the land to keep the wads from flowing down the hill and to help stop erosion as a more permanent solution. The inspector did not observe any wads in the lake or tributary of the lake, or any wads close to or in the stream.

In 2018, MoDNR requested the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) to review the 2015 Site Inspection report to determine whether further sampling of sediment from the intermittent creek on the neighboring property and in Lake Lotawana is necessary. DHSS did not identify a current elevated health risk at the site that would justify additional sampling.

On Sept.6, 2023, the site was enrolled in Superfund's Site Assessment Unit for a site reassessment. March 20, 2024, MoDNR sent a letter to Lake Lotawana Association Inc., requesting access; MoDNR did not receive a response to the letter.

On Feb. 21, 2025, MoDNR contacted Lake Lotawana Sportsman's club and was granted access to the property for site reconnaissance and sampling for the current site reassessment.

On May 16, 2025, MoDNR staff conducted the FY25 annual inspection and found the site to be well maintained and no hazardous environmental conditions were present.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located in the Osage Plains subdivision of the Central Lowlands physiographic province, just south of the inferred southern limit of glaciation. This area has narrow, thin loess-covered ridges composed of moderately permeable silt and silty clay, with low permeable clay increasing with depth, and a thickness of 10 to 20 feet. Drainageways dissect these ridges. Below the loess-covered ridge, the slope is steeper, and the loess has been eroded, exposing residual soil 5 feet thick or less, composed of more permeable stony, silty clay.

Pennsylvanian-age bedrock of lower Kansas City Group consists of cyclic deposits of shale and limestone with low overall permeability. Groundwater, which accumulates on Pennsylvanian-age shales, is pumped from shallow wells. The depth to groundwater is about 30 to 40 feet below ground surface. A perched seasonal water table of 2 to 3 feet has been reported for soils on the steeper side slopes. Local shallow groundwater flow is expected to mimic topography and flow to the southwest toward Lake Lotawana. Regional groundwater flow is expected to be to the north toward the Missouri River. The recharge to the aquifer in this area is very limited, only from direct precipitation infiltration. The Kansas City Group is underlain by thick shale of the Pleasanton Group, which is considered non-water-bearing and a barrier to deeper, highly mineralized water-bearing units.

Surface water flows south to an intermittent stream that enters Lake Lotawana, which discharges to the West Fork of Sni-A-Bar Creek. Sni-A-Bar Creek enters the Missouri River in western Lafayette County.

The potential for groundwater contamination is low to moderate in this area due to low permeability of the underlying bedrock. Surface water is much more susceptible to contamination than the groundwater system.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The nearest public water source to this site is over 8 miles away. No site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are lead and PAHs. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

There is lead on the site and it is not capped since it is an active shooting range. However, there is no reason an average citizen would go downrange at a shooting range; therefore, it is unlikely that there are any exposures currently occurring.

Surface water in the Lake's tributaries was tested and found to be below health-based levels for lead and PAH's. Sediment in the Lake's tributaries was tested and found to be below health-based levels for lead but exceeded for PAHs.

Fish from Lake Lotawana were sampled in August of 2013 and DHSS determined that there is no public health concern for exposure to lead from consuming fish from Lake Lotawana.

As with any hobby or recreational activity involving lead, DHSS recommends hand washing before eating or drinking, as well as removing and cleaning clothes and shoes to prevent tracking lead inside the home or vehicles.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Nufarm

Site Name: Nufarm

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Aug. 3, 1998

Site Address: 317 Florence Road, St. Joseph, Buchanan County, MO

Present Property Owners: HPI Products Inc.

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin); 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)

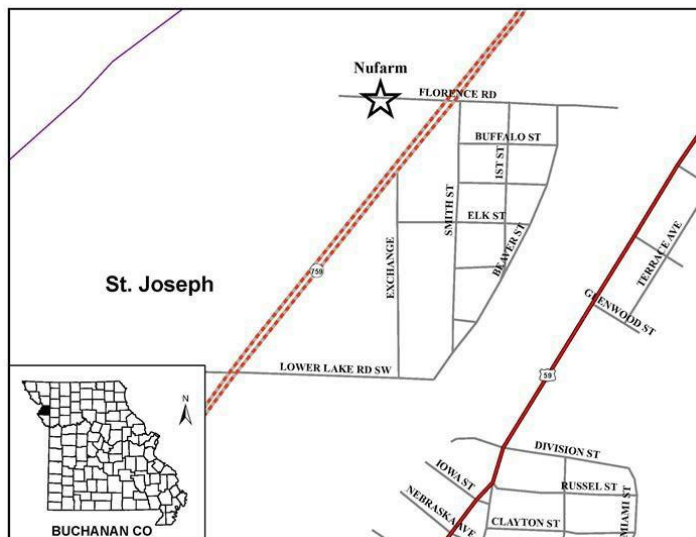
Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Nufarm site is a former herbicide-blending and metalworking site in St. Joseph. As a result of past herbicide blending activities and spills during loading and unloading rail cars, on-site soils have been contaminated with TCDD, and Silvex.

The 2.5-acre Nufarm site is a privately owned property, located in an industrial area within 1 mile of residential neighborhoods. Contamination at the two properties dates from between 1956 and 1975, when Amchem formulated herbicides containing TCDD. Amchem blended herbicides on site using the active ingredients 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and 2,4-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T). Union Carbide then purchased the property and began blending other herbicides soon thereafter. In 1986, Rhone-Poulenc bought the herbicide-formulation facility. The company acquired only the 2.5-acres of the property containing the facility, and Union Carbide retained the remaining 5.34 vacant acres. The 2.5-acre Nufarm site contains the storage tank and rail area, where railcars transporting chemicals and herbicides were loaded and unloaded by Amchem personnel. In December 1997, Rhone-Poulenc sold the 2.5-acre property and facility to Nufarm, Inc. On Oct. 15, 2001, HPI Products Inc. purchased the plant from Nufarm. In mid-2022, HPI Products Inc., abandoned the property and the site remains vacant.

In 1985, samples taken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) show TCDD levels at 7.1 parts per billion (ppb) in the rail area and 4.5 and 3.4 ppb at the surface in the storage tanks area. At that time, the common cleanup standard for TCDD was 1 ppb at less than 1 foot in depth, or 10 ppb at greater than 1 foot. In 1997, HPI Products, which operated through mid-



2022, capped the TCDD-contaminated soils with clean soil and gravel, and the site is fenced with a locked gate to prevent trespassers.

The Missouri River is approximately 150 feet from the site and flooding could affect soil cap integrity. Furthermore, environmental contractors have not thoroughly evaluated impacts to on-site groundwater. The cap above the contaminated soils should prevent worker exposure to soils containing TCDD and Silvex. Any excavation projects must take precautions to avoid exposure to any contaminated soils unearthed from below the cap. Residential areas are located less than 0.5 mile to the southeast and less than 1 mile to the north.

Remedial Actions:

In 1988, Pacific Environmental Services collected on-site soil samples for Union Carbide. TCDD was not detected in the railcar area, although 2,4-D was found at low levels. The owners capped the tank storage area due to heavy traffic; that area was not accessible for sampling.

In July 1995, Nufarm initiated a soil characterization study as part of planned repairs to the deteriorated rail siding. One sample revealed TCDD at 1.1 ppb. Following retesting, laboratory analysts later revised the TCDD value to 0.41 ppb. In this area, environmental contractors removed about 1 foot of gravel before reaching soil. A composite of all soil samples collected by the Nufarm contractors failed the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure with 4.6 ppm of Silvex.

On June 6th, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual site inspection, during which inspectors reported no significant changes at the site except for the east gate being locked at the time of inspection.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The Nufarm site is located on the alluvium of the Missouri River flood plain. The 60- to 100-foot-thick alluvium consists of low permeability, fine-grained clay and silt at the surface, grading with depth to coarser sand and gravel units with high permeability. Sand units typically are located within 20 feet below grade, and the gravel seams are present nearer the alluvium/bedrock contact. Depth to the water table is 10 to 20 feet. The alluvial aquifer, which is an important source of water for local industry, is in direct hydraulic communication with the Missouri River.

Under normal flow conditions, groundwater beneath the site flows west toward the Missouri River. The river occasionally floods the site, and high river stages could reverse the groundwater flow direction. High-yield wells near the site may also affect the groundwater flow's direction. Contaminant releases at the site would readily affect the alluvial aquifer through direct infiltration and dissolution.

The bedrock beneath the site is composed of Pennsylvanian-age limestones and shales. Since this type of bedrock exhibits low permeability, contaminant releases would have minimal effect on the bedrock aquifer. Due to heavy mineralization of water within the bedrock, local water suppliers do not use this aquifer as a water source.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Missouri American Water – St. Joseph draws water from the Missouri River alluvium, but its well field is upstream of this site, and no site-related impacts are expected. No other public water sources are located near the site.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are TCDD and Silvex. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath a gravel cap and is immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

No site-related impacts to drinking water are expected and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Old Centralia Landfill

Site Name: Old Centralia Landfill

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Aug. 20, 1990

Site Address: 0.6 miles west of Centralia, along north side of Highway 22, Boone County, Mo., SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 9, T51N, R11W, Centralia Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: City of Centralia

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Metals (primarily lead)

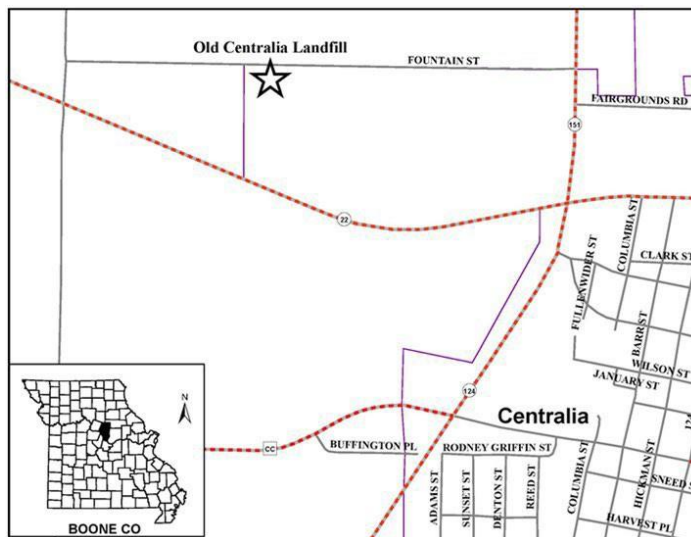
Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Old Centralia Landfill site formerly operated as an open dump for the disposal of municipal and industrial solid waste. Because of past disposal practices, metals, including lead, are present in soil.

The city of Centralia owns the property. The site has been inactive since 1961. Land use in the immediate vicinity is primarily agricultural row crops. Houses are scattered in all directions, except to the east, where the city of Centralia lies. The nearest residence is about 0.5 mile east. Goodwater Creek flows on the site's east side.

The city of Centralia operated the landfill from 1950-1961. Lead levels in soil in the landfill's northeast corner are significantly above background and health-based screening levels, thereby characterizing the contaminated soil as hazardous. The landfill's waste material (possibly industrial solvents, asphaltic paint, metal, and domestic refuse) was occasionally "open burned" and covered with soil. According to MoDNR reports, unknown quantities of potentially hazardous materials, generated by the A. B. Chance Company, also were disposed of periodically at the landfill and burned in the open. Neither the city nor A.B. Chance acknowledge having records of the amount and type of waste disposed in the landfill. A.B. Chance generated a variety of waste types, including industrial solvents, asphaltic paint, metals, and foundry waste, during this time.



In 2002, sediment samples from nearby Goodwater Creek detected elevated metal concentrations (copper, lead, and nickel), indicating contamination migration. MoDNR has also documented leachate seeps at this site.

Remedial Actions:

In 1990, MoDNR completed a Site Inspection and requested that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assess this site for a potential removal cleanup under Superfund. EPA recommended that the city of Centralia restrict access to the site.

During 1992, the city of Centralia fenced the site, posted "No Trespassing" signs, and installed a locked gate to limit access. However, during its annual Registry inspections since 1992, MoDNR repeatedly found the signs and gate damaged or inoperable. Debris found around and inside the fence indicated trespassing. No further remedial actions have been conducted.

In 2002, the city re-graded the soil on the north end to control erosion. Elevated metals detected in subsequent sediment samples from nearby Goodwater Creek demonstrate that metals are migrating from the site, most likely attributable to past disposal activities.

On April 24, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. MoDNR documented that the landfill's cap is well vegetated in most areas. This year the site inspection documented some areas of erosion and ponding that MoDNR reported to the site owners. There was no evidence of trespassing at the site.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located in an upland setting on a nearly flat, glaciated plain, and is characterized by 50 to 60 feet of glacial till, which is overlain by 3 to 5 feet of loess and topped with 2 to 3 feet of silty clay. Sand and gravel lenses may be present in the glacial till, but coarse-grained deposits are not continuous over a wide area. This profile represents undisturbed conditions; the depth of the landfill cut, and the origin of the cover are unknown.

Geologic mapping indicates that underlying bedrock is composed of Pennsylvanian-age shales, limestones, clay, and coal beds. The glacial till and shaley bedrock have low permeability and thus form a confining layer that minimizes leachate migration into deeper groundwater supplies. Only shallow or poorly constructed wells would be affected.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Centralia operates two active public water wells, located approximately 0.7 and 0.9 mile southwest of the site. Both wells are cased to more than 400 feet deep; therefore, site-related impacts are not expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is lead. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The contaminated soil remains uncovered on the site; however, no known exposures to contaminated soil are currently occurring.

Based on the site information, there are no known exposures from contaminated groundwater.

Soil from the site has eroded and flowed into the neighboring Goodwater Creek. Leachate has also been reported leaving the site. However, based on the site information, there are no known exposures to surface water or leachate currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Reichhold Chemical

Site Name: Reichhold Chemical

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: March 15, 2001

Site Address: 249 St. Louis Ave.,
Valley Park, St. Louis County, MO

Present Property Owner: Reichhold
LLC 2

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of
Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Volatile organic
compounds (VOCs).

Quantity: Not determined; an unknown volume of solvent was released, contaminating about 48,000 cubic feet of soil, which remains on site.

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

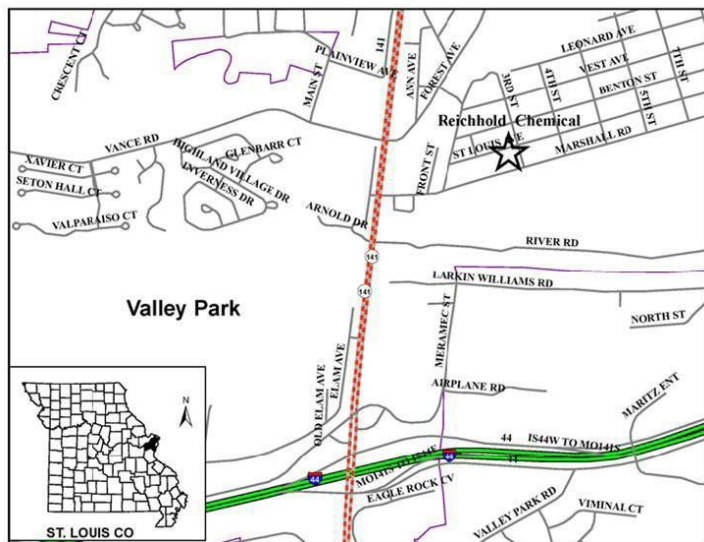
Reichhold Chemical (Reichhold) manufactures oil- and solvent-based resins. As part of the production process, the company used industrial-grade xylene to remove wastewater from the resin materials. In 1997, a release of an unknown volume of a xylene-wastewater mixture occurred from the decanter tank containment drain. The solvents migrated along the conduit of a buried wastewater line and contaminated surrounding soils. As a result, xylene and ethylbenzene are present in the subsurface soil at concentrations above health-based screening levels.

The privately-owned site covers 2.5 acres surrounded by industrial, commercial, and residential property. Structures and a cement parking lot cover the fenced site. The concrete parking lot acts as a cap that helps to protect workers and other individuals from exposure to subsurface contamination.

The industrial-grade xylene, an unused commercial chemical product, is U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hazardous waste U239. Subsurface contaminants may pose human health risks if accidental uncovering, removal of the concrete cap, or excavation occurs.

Remedial Action:

After a 1997 release of an unknown volume of solvent from the decanter tank containment drain, the owner repaired the faulty drain, sealed the decanter tank containment, and plugged



the sewer lateral with concrete to prevent further contamination of the sewer system. The owner installed a recovery sump in the sewer lateral to retrieve any free solvents that continued to infiltrate, but the owner recovered very little solvent.

In September 2000, MoDNR completed an Integrated Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection/Removal Site Evaluation. MoDNR concluded that the parking lot effectively capped the soil contamination. Therefore, MoDNR did not recommend further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, provided that institutional controls remain in place and MoDNR is ensured oversight of future activities.

In May 2003, MoDNR approved a change of use request for excavation and test borings for installation of a new product line. In December 2003, MoDNR approved a change of use request to replace a leaky underground drain line in building 13. In 2015, MoDNR approved a change of use request to excavate (disturb) a small portion of the paved cap (concrete cover). The excavation was required to relocate a portion of the wastewater subsurface drainpipe that is connected to an above-ground storage tank located inside a secondary concrete containment structure.

In March 2011, MoDNR and EPA conducted city-wide groundwater sampling of the known monitoring well locations in Valley Park. The purpose of the groundwater sampling was to define the monitoring well locations and VOC plume boundaries in the off-site groundwater. During the monitoring, groundwater samples were collected near the Reichhold facility from: one intermediate well (MW-6B) screened at 45 feet deep; two monitoring wells (MW-6C and MW-10C) screened along the bedrock at approximately 60 feet deep; and, the industrial-production well located on the Reichhold site, which was screened at approximately 60 feet deep. All four of these wells had low-level concentrations of tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and cis-1,2-dichloroethene. EPA and MoDNR did not detect benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, or xylene (BTEX) compounds, or other identified compounds in the four wells associated with the release from the Reichhold aboveground decanter tank.

Based on these results, the contaminants associated with the release do not appear to be impacting the local aquifer at the intermediate and deep depths in these wells. Since the time of the release, either the Reichhold production well would intercept or detect any potential VOCs, or natural processes would degrade them. The 2011 well data did not show VOCs associated with the release within the local aquifer at the depths indicated; however, a potential threat will exist as long as VOC contamination remains in the subsurface. MoDNR recommended follow-up groundwater sampling in the release area to determine if there was an impact to human health. In January 2015, EPA sampled two wells on the Reichhold property and detected concentrations of 57 parts per billion (ppb) acetone in both wells, 2.3 ppb cyclohexane in the intermediate well, and 1.3 ppb cyclohexane in the deeper well.

Between August 2012 and July 2016, EPA conducted a vapor intrusion (VI) assessment for the Valley Park TCE Superfund site at 34 properties (residences and businesses) adjacent to the two Superfund source properties, which was to include the Reichhold Chemical buildings. Reichhold refused access to EPA to conduct this VI sampling.

On April 22, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and noted nothing of significance.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located nearly 0.3 mile north of the Meramec River on the 10-year flood plain. The surrounding terrain is flat with no levee between the property and the river. About 65 feet of moderately to highly permeable alluvium underlies the site. According to nearby monitoring wells, the alluvial sediments predominantly comprise silty sand with some clay and gravel in the upper 35 feet, overlying 30 feet of sand and gravel.

Depth to groundwater averages 30 feet and fluctuates with the river level and the Reichhold production well's pumping rates. Alluvial groundwater is recharged by surface infiltration and discharge from the bedrock hills located north and west of the site. Groundwater flows within the alluvium toward the Meramec River to the south-southeast. Locally, the alluvial aquifer is used for industrial wells and the city of Kirkwood's municipal wells. Bedrock consists of cherty, medium- to coarsely crystalline 200-foot-thick Burlington-Keokuk Limestone. Voids have been found in the limestone bedrock; therefore, it is probably karstic. The bedrock aquifer is used as a drinking water source in the nearby upland areas, but not in the river valley.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

No public water sources are located in the site's immediate vicinity. Missouri American Water – St. Louis Co. /St. Charles Co. draws water from the Meramec River more than 10 miles downstream of this site. No site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are acetone, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cyclohexane, ethylbenzene, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, xylene, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained under a concrete cap and is immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The water on the site is unlikely to affect public water sources and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

R & O Processors/Lux Theater

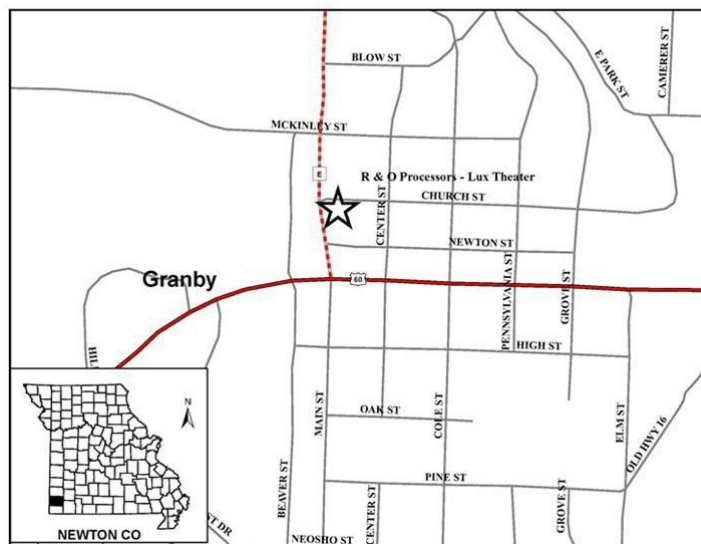
Site Name: R & O Processors/Lux Theater

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Oct. 9, 1996

Site Address: Church and Main, Granby, Newton County, Missouri, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 6, T25N, R30W, Granby Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: Granby Economic Property Development Corporation



Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Metal plating wastes including cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, and zinc

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The R&O Processors/Lux Theater site is a former electroplating facility located in downtown Granby. From 1973 to 1981, R&O Processors operated a metal-finishing plant at the site of the former Lux Theatre. Plating operations included zinc, chromium, nickel, black oxide, cadmium, and anodizing aluminum plating. Because of these operations, heavy metals and cyanide are present in surface soils.

R&O Processors dumped an estimated 6 million gallons of metal-plating rinse water down an on-site 40-foot-deep mining shaft. MoDNR calculated this number based on records showing that 15,000 gallons of rinse water were disposed of on-site per week over an eight-year period. Robert Moffet, former facility operator, acknowledged that the rinse water contained cyanide and metals. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) documented this in a suit filed against Moffet in 1983. Cadmium has been detected in the groundwater at levels slightly above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 parts per billion (ppb).

Clean concrete encases the former R&O Processors' building foundation. An alleyway separates the foundation from a residential property to the east. Main Street is the site's western border and Church Street is its northern border.

Remedial Actions:

In 1985, part of the building collapsed, which required the entire building to be demolished. R&O Processors hired Chemical Waste Management to clean up its building. Chemical Waste Management found 12 drums containing hazardous waste inside the collapsed building. Chemical Waste Management removed and moved them to the R&O Processors location on Highway 60 in Granby.

MoDNR site investigations identified inorganic metals including cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, and zinc in soil. MoDNR also found cadmium in groundwater. In 1998, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) completed a Streamlined Risk Assessment, which concluded that, although cadmium and copper were present in the soil above background levels, the metals were not at levels that would cause health-related problems from worker exposure to the soil.

EPA's 1995 Expanded Site Inspection could not conclude definitively that the elevated metals in soil were attributable to the R&O site when compared to the background metal levels, which are high in Granby due to the area's mining history. EPA sampled the public wells as part of the Expanded Site Inspection, and none of the samples contained metals. EPA determined that no further federal action would be taken at this site.

In 2001, the owner donated the property to the Granby Economic Property Development Corporation (GEPDC). With MoDNR approval, GEPDC removed the former buildings, poured new foundations and concrete walls, and backfilled the site with gravel. Afterward, GEPDC used the property as a city parking lot. In 2017, a local church briefly envisioned the property as the location for a new church building. GEPDC ownership of the land resumed when the building plan was not realized.

In late 2023 and early 2024, GEPDC proposed and implemented several improvements to facilitate the property's long-term commercial use under MoDNR approval. GEPDC laid between 5 - 10 inches of reinforced concrete on the east side of the lot, partially covering the footprint of the former plating facility. The new concrete slab abuts the site's existing northern and eastern concrete walls, which were part of an earlier remedial action by GEPDC. Another concrete pour in a latter phase of the project will cover the remaining plating facility footprint.

When completed, GEPDC plans for the concrete pad to hold eight shipping containers modified as commercial/retail spaces. A city of Granby zoning ordinance prohibits residential use of properties along the Main Street commercial district. On the southern parcel of the property, which did not have a history of plating waste contamination, the concrete slab has been plumbed for restrooms for the retail center. An on-site stormwater retention system was also constructed on the southern parcel. The system receives stormwater passively from other parts of the site and prevents flooding of neighboring businesses and Granby's Main Street.

On April 16, 2025, MoDNR's Long-Term Stewardship Unit met with a GEPDC representative to conduct the State of Missouri Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection of the R&O Processors/Lux Theater site. Site contaminants on the property continue to be well controlled and should pose no risk to the public or the environment.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

In general, the uplands characterize the site's topography gently sloping to stream valleys. The site is in an urbanized area where the topography has been altered by cut-and-fill excavation to provide a level surface for building construction. Natural surface soil is composed of cherty, red clay residuum that ranges from 10 to 40 feet in thickness. The soil is derived from weathering of the underlying bedrock. Generally, the fill is similar to natural soil, and both exhibit moderate to high permeability.

The upper aquifer is composed of Mississippian-age strata, which are primarily limestone units with a total thickness of 250 to 300 feet. The lower aquifer, encountered about 800 feet below grade, is composed of sandstone and dolomite units of Ordovician age. The upper and lower aquifers are separated by confining beds composed of shale. The limestone and dolomite units are highly permeable due to solution enlargement of bedding planes and joints. The local area is karst, characterized by sinkholes, losing streams, springs, and caves.

Most private residences obtain water from low-yield wells that penetrate the upper bedrock aquifer and, in some cases, the overlying residuum. Water supply wells that require high yields, such as municipal wells, penetrate the lower aquifer. Poorly constructed wells may facilitate migration of contaminants from the ground surface to the deeper, potable aquifers.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Granby uses two public water wells that are located approximately 0.5 mile to the west and 0.8 mile southwest of the site. Both wells draw from the Ozark aquifer and are cased to at least 450 feet deep. MoDNR's 2025 Census of Missouri Public Water Systems reports the Granby Public Water Supply (PWS) district serves a population of 2,034 with 872 service connections. Contamination from the site is not likely to impact these wells. Like the Granby PWS district, however, other water supply districts and private well users across the region face questions about the extent of groundwater contamination in the upper Springfield Plateau aquifer, which is characterized by karst features, rapid groundwater movement, and surface water infiltration. Existing wells that are poorly constructed or abandoned, or fractures in bedrock may allow localized mixing between the upper and lower aquifers.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are metal plating wastes, including cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, and zinc. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil onsite is covered by gravel fill and a concrete slab. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The groundwater on site is contaminated and could potentially affect nearby private drinking water supplies; however, no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Sentinel Wood Treating

Site Name: Sentinel Wood Treating

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Sept. 11, 1998

Site Address: 412 NW 12th St., Ava, Douglas County, MO

Present Property Owners: Sentinel Industries, Inc.

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Arsenic, pentachlorophenol (PCP), and 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description:

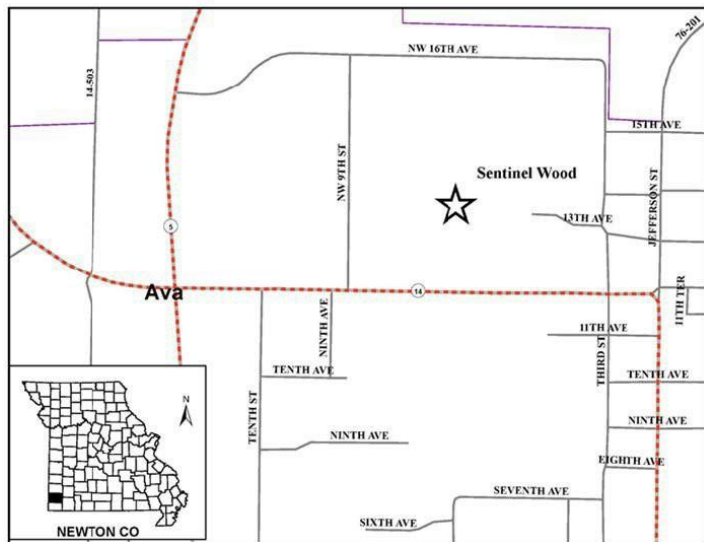
The Sentinel Wood Treating site is a former wood-treating facility located in Ava, Missouri, that used PCP and diesel fuel in its pressure-treatment process. Because of past manufacturing practices, PCP is present in soil and groundwater.

The privately owned site is approximately 14 acres in size and is located in a mixed commercial/manufacturing/agricultural setting, with private residences located to the south. The site's former wood-treating (southern) portion currently has several retail shops, multiple outbuildings from the wood-treating operations, and a parking lot.

Sentinel Industries, Inc. (Sentinel) treated wood with PCP from 1959 to approximately 1978. The pressure-treatment process created a thick sludge of waste material, some of which Sentinel burned in an on-site boiler and disposed of the remainder in three on-site lagoons. Sentinel eventually closed the lagoons in place between 1978 and 1979, after it ceased on-site pressure-treating operations.

In July 2000, EPA detected PCP at levels above those considered safe for unrestricted use of the property in the down-gradient groundwater. PCP levels have decreased in the surface water downstream of the site due to removal actions conducted between 2004 and 2007.

Remedial Actions:



A number of site investigations found elevated PCP levels and other wood-treating contaminants in lagoon samples, in shallow groundwater near the lagoons, and in soil at other areas of the property. In 2002, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) completed an Expanded Site Inspection to define the nature and extent of on-site and off-site contamination. During the inspection, MoDNR also documented PCP and solvents, which were not attributable to the site, in downstream surface water. MoDNR found the volatile organic compounds (VOC) attributable to the 12th Avenue Solvents and Community Laundromat sites.

MoDNR sampled the city of Ava's municipal wells, certain private wells, and a spring. Sampling results showed PCP in three private wells at concentrations below EPA's maximum contaminant levels, and no PCP in Ava's municipal wells. In 2002, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services tested six private wells and found no detections of either PCP or TCDD.

In July 2000, EPA initiated another site investigation, which confirmed the presence of elevated levels of TCDD, PCP, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the soil and sludge from the lagoon area. The investigation also found arsenic contamination in the site's northeastern portion and low levels of TCDD and PCP in perched groundwater, creek water, and sediments.

In 2004, Sentinel committed to conducting removal actions to prevent further release of PCP to downstream surface water and groundwater. The removal actions included relocating previous land-farming areas, then excavating and biologically treating contaminated soils from the former treatment plant area in dedicated bioremediation cells. By December 2007, PCP levels had decreased significantly in surface water downstream of the site. Surface water PCP concentrations continue to remain at low levels downstream of the site, except for slightly elevated levels at two locations near the property line.

Sentinel oversees the monitoring of surface water, groundwater, and biological treatment, and reports to EPA on a semi-annual basis. Planned remediation will consist of continued PCP treatment in biocells, with continued monitoring of groundwater and surface water.

In February 2019, Sentinel's environmental consultant treated 2,000 gallons of contaminated groundwater on the site's southern portion with activated carbon. After Sentinel's treatment attained PCP results that were below action levels, the operation released the treated groundwater to the creek. Concentrations in groundwater have gone down. However, the potentially responsible party (PRP) must excavate more areas to treat soil contamination hot spots. In addition, the PRP has not excavated the lagoon area. The PRP continues to excavate very small quantities and treat the contaminated soils, and monitor the groundwater, but not on a consistent basis. The PRP will continue this for several more years.

On May 25, 2022, EPA filed and recorded a Notice of Contamination on approximately 1.15 acres in the southeast area of the Sentinel property. Xylenes, one of the 12th Avenue Solvent site's contaminants, was detected in the groundwater on the Sentinel's property above 400 micrograms per liter (ug/l). The concentration of 400 ug/l for total xylenes was determined to be the acceptable groundwater concentration for a utility/construction worker. The notice will be protective for utility and construction workers who may perform work in that area. EPA filed the notice in the property chain-of-title, because the owner refused to have an Environmental Covenant filed on the property.

In 2024, to address soil and groundwater contamination at the site, the site owner applied and was allowed to enroll the Sentinel Wood Treating site in MoDNR's Brownfields/Voluntary

Cleanup Program. On May 14, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and noted nothing of significance. On June 2 and June 3, 2025, the consultant conducted the semi-annual groundwater and surface water sampling event.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on an upland setting in the hilly Ozark Plateau physiographic province. Soils are composed of cherty, silty clay residuum developed from the underlying bedrock, the Ordovician-age Jefferson City Dolomite. Soil thickness is about 20 feet.

Wells in this area produce water from the Ozark Aquifer, which is composed of carbonates and sandstones. The city of Ava has drilled five municipal wells within Section 11. These wells are more than 800 feet deep, extending into the Gunter Sandstone. Domestic wells in the area extend to depths ranging from 150 to 315 feet. Casing lengths extend from 4 to 294 feet. The Jefferson City Dolomite acts as a leaky confining unit. Contaminants migrating into the subsurface via vertical bedrock fractures or poorly constructed wells could move into domestic water sources, depending on groundwater flow direction and the nature of contaminants.

Surface water flows off-site to the south where it enters Prairie Creek. Prairie Creek is a losing stream that flows westward. Contaminants that enter Prairie Creek in run-off may flow several miles to the west, reaching the water table along losing segments of Prairie Creek.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Ava uses three deep wells that draw from the Ozark aquifer. One well is located just over 650 feet from this site; one is located approximately 0.5 mile east of the site; and one is approximately 1 mile southeast of the site. The well closest to the site is cased to 390 feet deep, while the others have more than 400 feet of casing. Quarterly monitoring of the city's wells did not detect site-related contamination, and system wells returned to standard annual monitoring for PCP (and other synthetic organic chemicals) in May 2009. With continued management of the site, no impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are arsenic, PCP, and TCDD. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil is undergoing excavation and remediation. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The contaminated groundwater on the site is undergoing remediation. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

St. Charles FMGP #1

Site Name: St. Charles FMGP #1

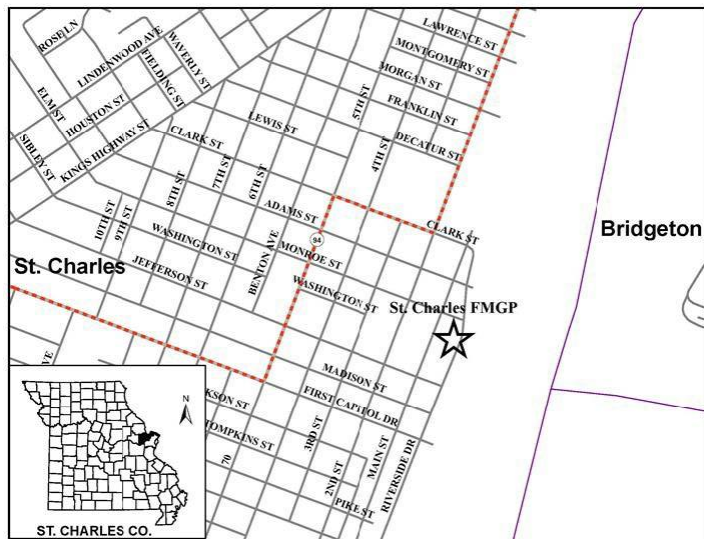
Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Dec. 12, 2000

Site Address: Southwest corner of the intersection of North Riverside Drive and Monroe St., St. Charles, 63301, St. Charles County, Mo.

Present Property Owner: City of St. Charles

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: Coal tar which contains semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), and volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The St. Charles FMGP site is the location of a former manufactured gas plant (FMGP) that operated from approximately 1886 through 1929. An asphalt parking lot covers the site, located in St. Charles' downtown historic district. Former structures included a 35,000-cubic-foot capacity gasholder, a 50,000-cubic-foot capacity gasholder, a purifying room, raiser, retorts, and various tar storage tanks. While no longer visible at the surface, partially intact FMGP structures may be present beneath the site.

Subsurface soil samples collected from the approximate location of the FMGP contained VOCs and PAHs at concentrations exceeding health-based screening levels. The coal tar remaining in the subsurface may pose human health risks if any type of excavation or accidental uncovering occurs.

Remedial Action:

The Site Screening investigation report concluded that the asphalt parking lot acts as a cap, protecting workers and other individuals from potential exposure to subsurface contamination. Further assessment, including the use of equipment to penetrate on-site concrete, would compromise the integrity of an apparently effective cap. Such action was not recommended at the time of the Site Screening investigation report, provided that institutional controls remain in place and state oversight of future activities is ensured. If the parking lot's asphalt is ever

removed, further sampling is recommended. The owner is also responsible for maintaining the cap and any repairs it may need.

On March 27, 2025, the Missouri MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which the inspector noted that the site was still a parking lot. The inspection noted that the asphalt is in good condition.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site lies on a west slope along the Missouri River at the edge of the 100-year flood plain. Approximately 10 feet of silty, sandy loam with moderate permeability lie beneath the site, where it has not been excavated or covered with fill.

Groundwater within the surficial materials recharges the Missouri River to the east. Precipitation has little chance of infiltrating the unconsolidated materials, due to pavement and structures that cover the ground surface. Therefore, most water within the residuum originates from the Mississippian-age limestone hills to the west.

The Mississippian-age, finely crystalline, 85-foot-thick St. Louis Limestone bedrock lies less than 10 feet deep. This limestone formation exhibits secondary dissolution features that add to its permeability. Deeper strata include the 115-foot-thick, coarsely crystalline Salem Limestone and the 115-foot-thick, fossiliferous limestone of the Warsaw Formation.

While the deep bedrock aquifer is used in the local hills as a water source, the alluvial aquifer is hydraulically down-gradient (a discharge area) of the bedrock aquifer. Therefore, contamination originating from a source area in the flood plain is highly unlikely to impact the bedrock aquifer.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The nearest public water well is located more than 3 miles north of the site. Missouri American Water – St. Louis County/St. Charles County draws water from the Missouri River more than 7 river-miles downstream from this site; therefore, no site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The chemicals of concern at this site include Coal tar, which contains semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath an asphalt parking lot. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile and no known exposures to contaminated soil are currently occurring.

Based on the site information, there is no known contamination of ground or surface water.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, or by phone at 573-751-6102.

Stratman Lumber

Site Name: Stratman Lumber

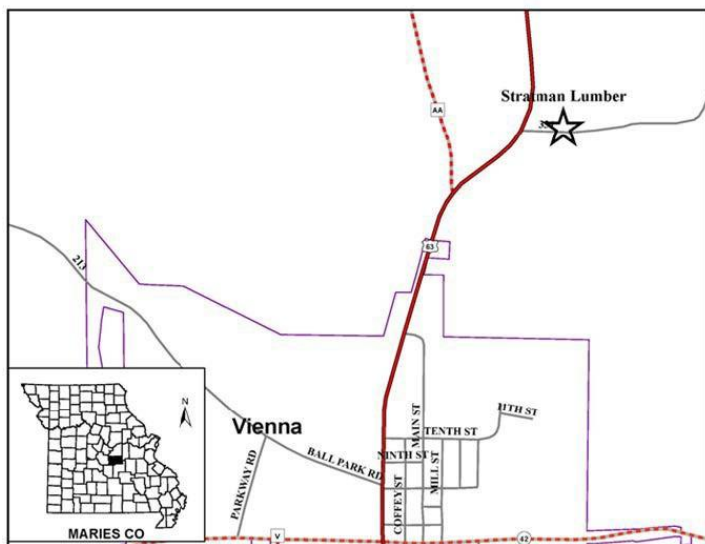
Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Nov. 22, 2000

Site Address: 0.1 miles east of the intersection of U.S. Highway 63 and County Road 331, north of Vienna, Maries County, Missouri

Present Property Owner: Linda Jones

Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)



Waste Type: Pentachlorophenol (PCP)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Stratman Lumber site is a former wood-treating facility located just north of the Vienna, Missouri city limits. The nearby land uses include a mix of residences and small businesses. Mid-Mo Post and Lumber, Inc., known locally as Stratman Lumber, operated at the site from 1967 until 1979. Past releases of the wood preservative PCP caused on-site soil contamination.

The site was a privately owned wood-treating facility on 8 acres of land; however, the wood-treatment area and most of the contamination was located on 3.4 acres. The nearest residence is directly west of the site. The only remaining on-site structure is an empty pole barn. The site is heavily vegetated, with household trash, junk vehicles, and mulch piles that can be seen from the gravel road along the site's southern border.

Stratman Lumber purchased, treated, and sold wood posts and lumber of hardwood and softwood species. The wood-treating operation included a vacuum system consisting of three tanks connected by piping: a treatment tank for the wood, a storage tank for PCP, and an oil/water/impurity separator. Sometime in the 1960s, vandals reportedly trespassed onto the site and loosened bolts on the wood-treating cylinder, allowing PCP to spill onto the ground. In 1994, a subsequent owner dismantled and moved the wood-treating tanks, established a sawmill operation, and fenced off the property. The sawmill operated for approximately one year with about five employees but closed in 1995 due to the potential health risk to workers from exposure to on-site contamination.

In 1994, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) documented PCP at concentrations above health-based screening levels in on-site subsurface soil. In 1999, EPA conducted a removal action that included removing 527 tons of contaminated soil. However, PCP-contaminated soil, with concentrations exceeding residential health-based screening levels, remains on site.

Remedial Action:

In 1997, MoDNR conducted a Removal Site Evaluation (RSE) to determine the extent of PCP soil contamination. Analytical soil sample results documented PCP contamination within a 4,440-square-foot area to a depth of 3 feet. The contaminated area consists of a 10,000-gallon PCP storage tank near the eastern edge of the PCP-contaminated area. The Aug. 5, 1997, RSE sampling event found the tank contained approximately 1,532 gallons of an oily liquid.

In 1994, both MoDNR and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) sampled private wells in the vicinity for metals and organic compounds. While no PCP was found in any samples, both copper and zinc were detected. MoDNR and DHSS attributed the presence of copper to background sources, while zinc was site related. The detected levels of metals were below unsafe levels for drinking water.

On July 16, 1999, Ecology & Environment, Inc. (E&E), an EPA contractor, delineated 110 cells, each measuring 14 feet by 14 feet, around the contaminated area. Results from the July 1999 sampling events and previous MoDNR sampling identified 19 of those cells that exceeded the site's removal action level of 220 parts per million (ppm) PCP, with concentrations up to 5,920 ppm.

Starting in November 1999, E&E excavated the 19 cells to depths of contamination determined from earlier sampling. After initial excavations, follow-up sampling analysis found PCP contamination above the site's removal action level remained in 11 of the 19 cells. E&E conducted additional excavation within these 11 cells until sampling confirmed PCP contamination levels were below the site action level. Following excavation of all 19 soil cells, E&E backfilled the excavated cells with clean soil and began tank-cleaning activities. E&E drummed and shipped the remaining 360 gallons of liquid and 5,197 pounds of sludge from the tank for disposal, the interior was steam cleaned with a power washer and degreasing solutions. E&E screened a wipe sample of the interior with results indicating PCP levels below 10 ppm.

On Dec. 6, 1999, E&E completed the removal action, which addressed all known areas of PCP soil contamination exceeding the site action level of 220 ppm. However, soils containing PCP with concentrations exceeding residential health-based screening levels remain on site; therefore, the site will remain on the Registry.

In 2008, DHSS sampled two private water supplies adjacent to the site for PCP, which were both non-detect. One private water supply remains on-site, but DHSS did not sample it in 2008. A non-community public water supply, which serves a shooting range on County Road 331, also was not sampled. According to one landowner, a spring is located one mile northeast of the site.

On June 17, 2025, MoDNR conducted the State of Missouri Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. The site had recently been mowed. The inspector did not see signs of erosion and use of the site had not changed. The Maries County Assessor helped MoDNR establish contact with the current parcel owner.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located within the Salem Plateau, part of the Ozark Plateau of the Interior Highlands Physiographic Province. It is located on a ridge near the divide between the Maries and Gasconade rivers and encompasses the divide between two small tributaries to the Gasconade River. The site's southern part is within the Indian Creek drainage and the northern part drains toward Crumb Creek. The site is located about 1.9 miles west of and 285 feet higher in elevation than the Gasconade River. Jefferson City Dolomite, a medium- to finely crystalline dolomite, underlies the site. The lithology is variable and includes thin beds of clayey dolomite, brecciated chert, shale and occasional sandstone. Less than 10 feet of surficial materials cover the Jefferson City Dolomite, consisting of very little soil over the thin cherty residuum. The bedrock below the site is not karst.

The Ordovician-age Jefferson City Dolomite is part of the Ozark Aquifer, which is the principal aquifer of the Salem Plateau region. In addition to Jefferson City Dolomite, the Ozark Aquifer is composed of the Ordovician-age Roubidoux Formation, Gasconade Dolomite, Cambrian-age Eminence Dolomite, and Potosi Dolomite. Geologists estimate the total Ozark Aquifer's thickness at this site is 1,000 feet.

Residential wells obtain water from Ordovician-age formations, and the city of Vienna public drinking water well extends into the Potosi Dolomite. Geologists estimate the depth to the regional water table to be 100- to 150 feet below ground surface. The groundwater flow's direction is unknown. Because of Jefferson City Dolomite's low vertical permeability, perched water may be located at the top of unweathered bedrock. The Ozark Aquifer is probably not at significant risk of site-related contamination.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Vienna draws water from the Ozark Aquifer from two deep-rock wells located between 0.7 and 1 mile south of this site. In response to detection of PCP in one of the city's wells, the system began quarterly monitoring but documented no additional detections. The city returned to annual well monitoring in 2013. Due to groundwater contamination in the area (unrelated to this site) and to potential PCP migration from this site, monitoring data from the city of Vienna's well should be closely scrutinized to identify any potential increases in contaminant concentrations.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is PCP. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The soil on the site is contaminated but does not present a potential health threat to workers on site. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The groundwater on the site is contaminated, but no drinking water supplies are anticipated to be affected by the contamination. No known exposures are currently occurring.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Syntex - Springfield

Site Name: Syntex - Springfield

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 1, 1984

Site Address: 2460 W. Bennett St.,
Springfield, Greene County, MO

Present Property Owner: Curia
Missouri Inc.

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of
Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Metals, semi-volatile
organic compounds (SVOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and 2,3,7,8
tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD or dioxin)

Quantity: Not determined

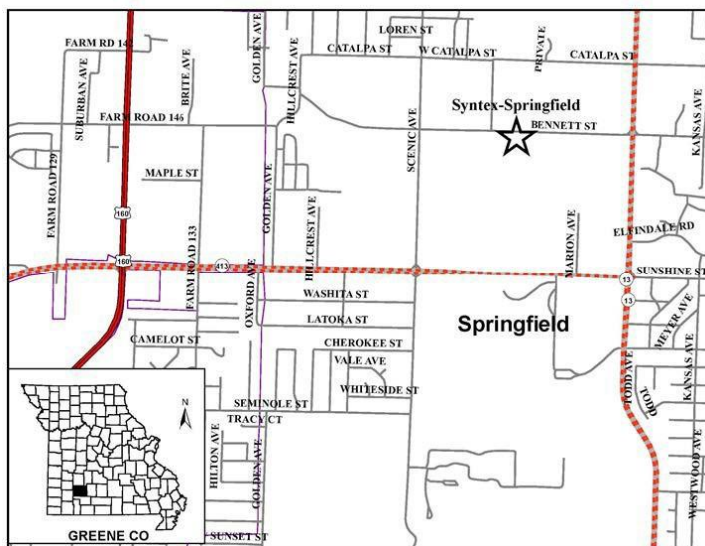
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Syntex - Springfield site is an active chemical manufacturing facility. The facility has produced a variety of compounds over the years. Some products include food additives, alcohol denaturants, disinfectants, herbicides, and pharmaceutical products. Volatile organic compounds often were used as raw materials at the facility, including methylene chloride, toluene, xylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, methanol, benzene, and chloroform. A byproduct of some of the production lines was TCDD.

The privately owned Curia Missouri, Inc. (Curia) plant is approximately 72 acres in size. The active portion of the facility occupies about 7 acres and contains a number of buildings that house manufacturing, product, and raw-material storage facilities, quality control and process-development laboratories, maintenance, and administration. The remaining acreage is undeveloped. The Union Pacific Railroad and the associated easement form the western boundary for the property's northern half. Curia also leases two small portions of the Union Pacific property, which contain Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) monitoring wells.

Syntex managed hazardous wastes generated by past plant processes in a surface impoundment at the facility. The impoundment operated as a settling pond in conjunction with on-site wastewater treatment. The impoundment operated from the late 1950s until early 1970s.

Prior to 1960, the facility discharged waste through separate underground sewer lines that began at production buildings and emptied into a ditch along the property's western side (West



Ditch). From approximately 1960 through 1965, the underground sewer lines were expanded to connect all buildings, laboratories and the Pilot Plant. The underground sewer lines led to two common north-south underground vitrified clay pipes. One of the pipes emptied directly into a surface impoundment (now former surface impoundment, or FSI) built in the old stream channel of Jordan Creek, and the other pipe emptied into a brick-lined settling pit prior to discharging into the FSI. The FSI then discharged directly into Jordan Creek. After 1965, Syntex built an aeration basin and pumped wastes to the aeration basin prior to discharging to the Springfield Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Syntex used the impoundment for managing hazardous wastes from the early 1970s until 1982, when it was decommissioned. In 1975, the facility partially closed the impoundment's southern portion by filling it with soil, rock, and concrete. The facility then capped the closed portion with an interim hazardous waste concrete storage pad. The remainder of the impoundment physically closed in 1985 pursuant to a MoDNR-approved closure plan.

Past operations and waste management practices have impacted soil and groundwater quality at the facility. Hazardous wastes and constituents released from the former surface impoundment are the primary environmental problems. Residual dense non-aqueous phase liquid is present in soil and bedrock, and contaminated aqueous phase liquid is present in the alluvial and upper bedrock zones. The vertical and horizontal extent of dense non-aqueous phase liquid and aqueous phase liquid contamination has been determined.

Remedial Actions:

In September 1983, Syntex alerted MoDNR and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that various site investigation and groundwater monitoring activities confirmed the release of hazardous wastes to soil and groundwater from the surface impoundment. On Sept. 14, 1983, MoDNR issued an emergency directive to Syntex. This directive required the company to immediately install a portable water treatment system; immediately eliminate all discharges of wastewater into the impoundment; immediately install aboveground, lined containment tanks; pump water from the impoundment through the portable water treatment system; and sample the treated water and report the results to MoDNR.

Syntex implemented the emergency directive. Treatment included removing water from the impoundment. After analysis showed the treatment was effective, Syntex discharged the treated water into the Springfield sewer system. A concentrated sludge remained on the bottom of the lagoon.

On Sept. 20, 1983, MoDNR issued an order to Syntex requiring the company to submit to MoDNR and EPA a closure plan for the surface impoundment and a remedial action plan for cleanup of contamination in the alluvium and groundwater. The order also required installation of new monitoring wells at the facility to determine the extent of contamination. On July 6, 1984, MoDNR approved the closure and remedial action plans.

Syntex initiated steps to close the surface impoundment by treating contaminated water, stabilizing and excavating contaminated sludge, and placing the contaminated solids in a large reinforced concrete storage area permitted under RCRA. In 1988, Syntex removed the stored solids from the storage tank and incinerated the solids at the Denney Farm site. Following the initial stabilization and removal of contaminated soil and sludge, verification sampling was performed to ensure adequate solids removal. Syntex installed a French drain in the impoundment's floor area, and the remainder of the impoundment was filled with clean,

compacted clay and capped with gravel. An engineered concrete cap covered the impoundment.

Syntex operated under a MoDNR-approved post-closure plan, due to the hazardous waste constituents left in place. The plan required continued groundwater monitoring for previous releases from the former impoundment. In addition, Syntex addressed further investigation, monitoring, and remediation of groundwater and soil contamination at the facility under the terms of a RCRA Corrective Action Order on Consent negotiated between Syntex and EPA. EPA and MoDNR approved Syntex's RFI work plan. The RFI's scope included the following: characterize the potential pathways of contaminant migration; characterize the source(s) of contamination; define the degree and extent of contamination; identify actual or potential receptors; and support and develop or refine the corrective measures.

Syntex's 1996 RFI demonstrated that pumping wells capture contaminated groundwater, and the confined contamination is within the facility's property boundary. Curia sampled Wilson, Jordan and Fassnight creeks in 2005, 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2012, and found no contamination attributable to releases at the facility. As part of the final remedy, Curia is required to continue sampling the nearby creeks.

In January 2002, the facility submitted a final Corrective Measures Study Report to the MoDNR and EPA, identifying and evaluating potential remedial alternatives. In March 2005, MoDNR and EPA approved the final report. On Sept. 30, 2010, MoDNR and EPA issued a final remedy decision and issued final hazardous waste permits to Curia. MoDNR issued the final Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Facility Part I Permit, and EPA issued the draft Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments Part II Permit. On Oct. 1, 2020, MoDNR renewed the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Facility Part I Permit. The hazardous waste permit requires Curia to conduct corrective-action activities to ensure that the contaminant plume does not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

The hazardous waste permit outlines the final remedy, which includes enhanced institutional controls; dense non-aqueous phase liquid recovery; surface water monitoring of creeks; groundwater containment and monitoring, which includes monitoring for vapor intrusion potential by evaluating groundwater concentrations and soil vapor or indoor air monitoring; and continued monitoring and maintenance of the closed, capped former surface impoundment.

Monitoring of surface water is completed at three chemical monitoring locations: Jordan Creek Upstream, Fassnight Creek Upstream and Wilson Creek Downstream. There are 64 groundwater monitoring wells at Curia. Curia samples 30 of the 64 wells for groundwater contaminants. In August 2012, Curia installed three dense non-aqueous phase liquid recovery wells as part of the final remedy implementation. Contaminated groundwater is recovered via six extraction wells and a French drain. Curia's groundwater treatment plant includes phase separators, a holding tank, a cartridge filter and an air stripper. The treated water is stored in holding tanks, tested and released to Springfield's sewers.

The Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Facility Part 1 Permit regulates the final remedy's continued operation and maintenance. MoDNR is reviewing a draft Environmental Covenant and an Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan. If the contaminated groundwater poses a threat from significant off-site or vertical movement, the final permit also outlines the options that MoDNR will pursue. MoDNR is the lead agency for corrective actions through a corrective-action transition plan with EPA.

On June 18, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. The inspector reported that no significant change in site conditions has occurred since the 2023 inspection.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on the flood plain of Jordan Creek near its junction with Fassnight Creek. The unconsolidated surficial materials at the site consist of 5 to 16 feet of fill material composed of silty, gravelly clay with minor amounts of sand. The fill is underlain by 0.5 to 20 feet of silty clay alluvium containing interspersed sand and gravel zones. Permeability of the alluvium varies based upon composition, with highest permeability in the sand and gravel zones.

Groundwater generally occurs at 8 to 15 feet below ground surface within the fill and alluvium. The direction of groundwater flow within the alluvium is generally toward Jordan Creek. Fassnight and Jordan creeks, which merge to become Wilson Creek, appear to be gaining streams near the site.

Bedrock immediately underlying the alluvium is the Mississippian-age Burlington-Keokuk Limestone. The cherty limestone extends to a depth of approximately 280 feet to the top of the Northview Formation. Regionally, the Northview Formation is a confining layer that separates the shallow Mississippian-age limestones from the deeper Ordovician-age dolomites and sandstones.

The facility installed monitoring wells in several different horizons within the alluvium and limestone bedrock. Water level information from these wells indicates a good hydraulic connection between the alluvial sediments and the upper shallow bedrock. Water levels in wells installed in deeper horizons of the shallow bedrock aquifer indicate a poor or very poor connection. These wells have significantly lower water levels and very low yields. These facts, together with the pumping test data, suggest that low-permeability zones exist in the lower part of the shallow bedrock.

Contamination affects both the alluvium and the shallow bedrock aquifer. Contaminants observed in several of the deeper monitoring wells indicate that downward contaminant migration has taken place.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Springfield uses groundwater and surface water as primary sources of drinking water. Site-related contamination is unlikely to influence the surface water sources, and the groundwater sources are deep wells that draw from the lower Ozark Aquifer. A low-permeability layer of shale lies between the shallow Springfield Plateau Aquifer and the deeper Ozark Aquifer in this region. Although there are areas where mixing between the shallow and deep aquifers occurs, the city of Springfield's wells are not expected to be impacted by site-related contamination. The closest public water well to this site belongs to a motor lodge located approximately 1.5 miles west of the site. This system uses an old well that predates modern well construction standards and has a very shallow casing that likely allows the well to draw water from both the shallow and deep aquifers. Given the karstic nature of the shallow aquifer, this well may be particularly vulnerable to shallow subsurface or surface contamination from this or other sites in the area.

Health Assessment:

The following are the contaminants of concern found at the site: acetone, arsenic, barium, benzene, bromochloromethane, chloroform, chloromethane (methyl chloride), 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, methylene chloride, 2-methylnaphthalene, nickel, phenol, TCDD, toluene, trichloroethene, vinyl chloride, and xylenes. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The remaining contaminated soil on the site is contained within an engineered and capped basin. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

Contaminated groundwater has been kept from leaving the property. A pump and treat system is maintained as well as groundwater monitoring. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Syntex – Verona (West)

Site Name: Syntex – Verona (West)

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 1,
1984

Date of National Priorities List
Listing: Sept. 8, 1983

Site Address: 299 Extension Street,
Verona, Lawrence County, Missouri

Present Property Owner: Syntex
Agribusiness, Inc.

Lead Agency: United States
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin) and 1,4-dioxane

Quantity: Not determined

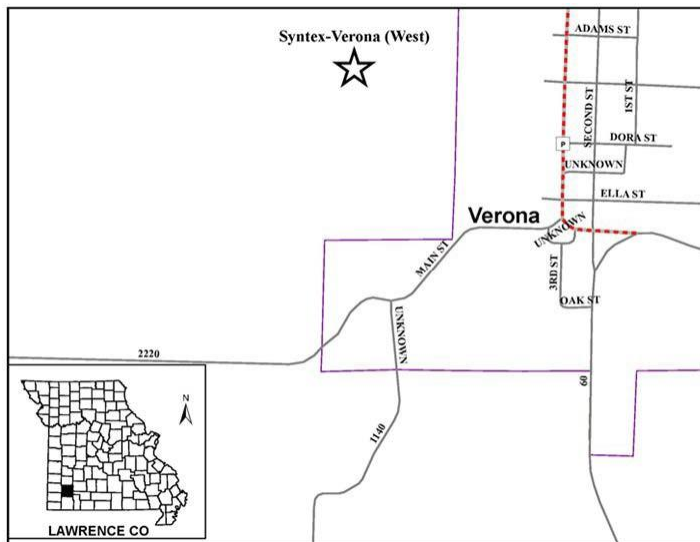
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Syntax – Verona (West) site is a tract of undeveloped land west of the Spring River in Verona, Missouri. The site has a trench area upgradient from the Spring River on a topographical high. The trench area contains buried materials, some of which are contaminated with TCDD.

The site encompasses approximately 80 acres of heavily wooded, privately owned land. The trench area is grassy and covers approximately 1.3 acres. Rural residences are located more than 0.5 mile from the site. The perimeter of the trench area is secured with a barbed-wire fence and locked gate.

From approximately October 1966 to April 1971, Syntex disposed of scrap paper, metal, and off-specification manufacturing wastes within the trench area. EPA investigations around the trench area delineated the nature and extent of chemicals of concern. Remediation of the trench area included installation of a protective cap and a drainage interception channel. EPA conducts Five-Year Reviews (FYRs) of the site to monitor the protectiveness of the remedy. The site is inactive, except for sampling of monitoring wells.

Remedial Actions:



Contractors for Syntex constructed a clay cap to promote drainage away from the trench area. Contractors subsequently placed topsoil on the cap and established vegetative cover. In addition, Syntex installed an up-gradient gravel trench to divert storm water away from the trenches and groundwater monitoring wells to monitor groundwater quality at the trench area. Syntex sold an uncontaminated 80-acre tract west of the trench area. The company held on to the required buffer area and established permanent survey markers around the site. A fence and warning signs restricting access also are present around the trench area. Syntex continues to operate a monitoring system for shallow groundwater downgradient of the trench area to ensure contaminants are not leaving the site. After Syntex implemented remedial actions for soils, groundwater and surface water, EPA determined that site conditions were protective of human health and the environment. However, EPA's 2012 and 2017 FYRs concluded the overall protectiveness of the remedy could not be determined without additional information. This was due to changes in risk assessment methodology, assumptions, and toxicity values that occurred after selecting the remedy.

In September 2016, to address the issues identified in the 2012 FYR, Syntex entered an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with EPA. The AOC's purpose was to direct Syntex to perform additional site investigations so that EPA can determine whether the remedy remains protective. The additional investigations included: soil, sediment, and groundwater sampling; monitoring well installations; and hydrogeological and geotechnical characterization. The 2016 AOC also included reassessment of human health and ecological risk using current methodology, assumptions, and toxicity values.

In 2017, with EPA oversight, Syntex began conducting additional site characterization and risk assessment described in the 2016 AOC. EPA has continued oversight of Syntex's work to satisfy the 2016 AOC's requirements to address data gaps. This work will continue until the remaining questions can be resolved and EPA can adequately evaluate the remedy's protectiveness of human health and the environment.

In 2019, EPA held two public availability sessions and took part in an open Verona city council meeting to provide updates to the community about ongoing site activities performed by Syntex under the 2016 AOC. Also in 2019, EPA initiated a large-scale, domestic drinking water well sampling program in response to investigations that identified 1,4-dioxane in on-site groundwater and to address the public's concern that site contaminants might be present in domestic drinking water wells. 1,4-Dioxane is soluble in water and does not readily biodegrade in the environment. In December 2019 and January 2020, EPA sampled more than 90 domestic wells serving residences and a church within 2 miles of the site.

EPA analyzed water samples for 1,4-dioxane, as well as for other semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), volatile organic compounds (VOC), dioxins, and dioxin-like compounds. EPA also sampled one small public water supply for 1,4-dioxane. 1,4-Dioxane was detected at low levels consistently in one domestic well, and at very low levels – near the laboratory detection limit – in two other domestic wells. EPA determined there were no impacts to the domestic wells by site-related contaminants above relevant EPA health-based standards.

In 2020, Syntex replaced a portion of the western property boundary fence, including the trench area buffer zone, with a tall woven-wire fence. On Dec. 9, 2021, EPA held a public availability session in Verona to update the public on recent site activities, as well as to announce the start of the next FYR.

On April 13, 2022, an Environmental Covenant (EC) covering the Syntex facility site's West Area went into effect. The EC includes requirements for maintenance of the trench area's existing cap, perimeter fencing (to include signage), and survey markers; establishment/ maintenance of a boundary fence with signage; restrictions on groundwater use or well installation; and building restrictions.

On Sept. 26, 2022, EPA finalized the sixth FYR report, which identified issues and recommendations for OU01 related to the flood berm's limitations, improper drainage in the former lagoon area, and need for an Operation and Maintenance manual or plan; and for OU02, related to uncapped and unsecured irrigation pipes and monitoring wells. EPA determined the OU01 remedy is protective of human health and the environment in the short-term and the OU02 remedy is protective.

On June 9, 2023, BCP Ingredients, Inc. and Syntex Agribusiness, Inc. entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent for Focused Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to conduct a source investigation to determine the potential or threatened source of 1,4-dioxane and chlorobenzene, as well as other hazardous substances added by EPA.

On May 16, 2025, Syntex provided EPA with a Notice of Completion of Work for additional site investigations required under the 2016 AOC. Syntex also requested EPA agree the requirements of the 2016 AOC had been met. The request is under review.

On June 11, 2025, MoDNR completed the Fiscal Year 2025 Registry annual inspection. BCP Industries manages incoming and outgoing access to the site on a 24-hour basis. Warning signs are posted at the front gate and at other locations along a road that leads to the trench area. After crossing the Spring River, a heavy cable across the road prevents vehicle entrance to the West Area. The trench area is at the top of the hill and is surrounded by a barbed wire fence with a gate that allows mower access. The surface of the trench area supports a well-established cover of grass and other herbaceous plants. The land outside the trench area is heavily wooded. Signs of erosion or disturbance were not observed.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located in an upland area not subject to flooding by the Spring River. Soil beneath the trench area and in the surrounding upland area consists of cherty silt and clay that overlies bedrock and ranges from about 40 to 60 feet thick. Shallow groundwater occurs at or near the soil/bedrock interface, approximately 30 feet below the bottom of the trenches.

Two bedrock aquifers are present at the site: the shallow Mississippian limestone aquifer called the Springfield Plateau Aquifer, and a deeper aquifer made up of Cambrian- and Ordovician-age carbonates and sandstones called the Ozark Aquifer.

The Springfield Plateau Aquifer is made up of cherty limestone that directly underlie surficial materials. This aquifer supplies limited yields to shallow wells and is subject to contamination from local sources, such as septic tanks and agricultural runoff, either through permeable soil and bedrock or through poorly cased wells.

The Ozark Aquifer, present typically at depths greater than 300 to 400 feet, supplies water to major industrial and municipal users and individual landowners in the area. In general, the Ozark Aquifer in this region of the state has not been affected by surface contamination;

however, some localized pollution has resulted because of poorly cased deep wells penetrating both the upper and lower aquifers.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The closest public water well to this site lies 0.7 mile east of the site boundary and serves a small subdivision. The well is cased to 360 feet deep and draws from the deep Ozark Aquifer. Site-related impacts are unlikely. The combined Aurora-Verona public water system also uses deep wells to draw water from the Ozark Aquifer, but their closest well to this site is more than 2 miles to the east-northeast. No site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin) and 1,4-dioxane. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The remaining contaminated soil on the site is contained in a ditch with a vegetated clay cap in an area covered by an environmental covenant that requires testing and evaluation before work can be performed in the area. No known exposures are currently occurring.

There is a French drain-type system upgradient of the containment ditch to immobilize groundwater contamination. EPA testing on public and private water supplies have shown drinking water does not exceed health-based standards.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Tillman House

Site Name: Tillman House

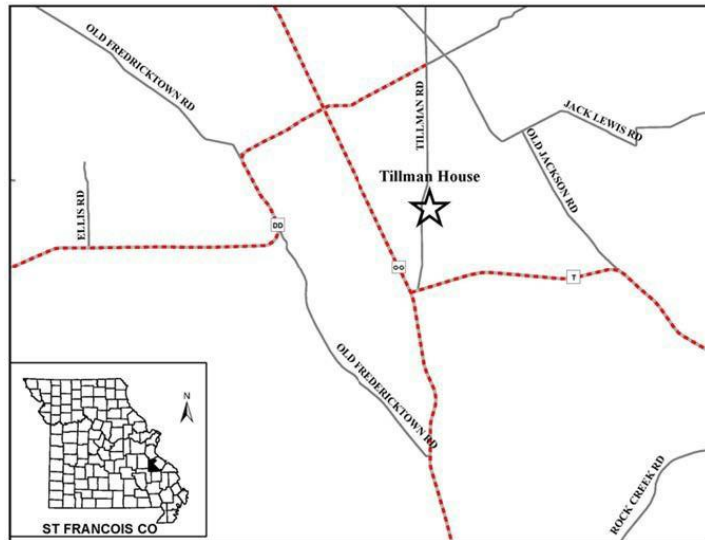
Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Sept. 24, 2001

Site Address: Tillman Road near Highway OO and T, approximately 9 miles south of Farmington, St. Francois County, Mo.

Present Property Owner: Douglas Beard & Allison Barrett

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: Acetone, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Tillman House site is the location of the former North American Airborne Allergens, Inc. (NAAA). The former facility used PCE, TCE, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, acetone, and VOCs to process pollens for pharmaceutical use from 1975 until 1989. Site operations may have included burning PCE and acetone with trash.

The privately-owned site consists of 15-acres in a rural setting with several structures, including the historic Tillman House, a foundation from the former Weidert house, and a metal shed. An unnamed intermittent stream flows through the center of the property and into the Little St. Francis River at the site's northwest corner. Private agricultural residences surround the site.

NAAA's pollen processing left soil and surface water contaminated with PCE. Sampling detected spilled PCE in groundwater and surface water at concentrations up to 1,640 parts per billion (ppb). TCE is present in groundwater at concentrations above a level of health concern.

MoDNR conducted sampling in 1999, and the sampling showed TCE and PCE surface water concentrations above a level of health concern. The contamination present is a risk to human health and the environment.

Remedial Action:

In 1996, a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) contractor conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection investigation and recommended a removal action due to the presence of PCE and TCE in the on-site private drinking water well (Weidert well) above the maximum contaminant level of 5 ppb. To address this contamination, EPA installed a carbon filtration system for the drinking water well. The investigation also discovered that soil on site contained PCE.

According to the former property owner, Mr. Lindell Clubb, the Weidert well dates back to 1941. It was approximately 200 feet deep and only cased to 10 feet deep. In 1998, Mr. Clubb had a new well drilled to serve his home, the Tillman House. The new well was 307 feet deep and had 80 feet of casing. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) tested the well in 2007, 2009, and 2011. DHSS did not detect VOCs above the maximum contaminant level.

In 1999, MoDNR conducted a Site Reassessment investigation because the DHSS samples from the old Weidert well showed TCE levels above the maximum contaminant level after the carbon filtration system. This was due to the owner not changing or replacing the filter. MoDNR took surface water samples from the pool of the on-site intermittent stream and at the confluence of the intermittent stream and the Little St. Francis River. The surface water contained PCE above the maximum contaminant level and Missouri Water Quality Standards benchmarks. However, concentrations decreased to below levels of concern approximately 250 feet downstream of the confluence with the Little St. Francis River.

In October 2005, Mr. Clubb had another well drilled on the southern part of the property. This well was 287 feet deep with 80 feet of casing. It is located approximately 300 feet west of the old Weidert well. DHSS tested this new well five times, starting in 2006. The first results detected PCE at 4.8 ppb in November 2006. When sampled again in April 2007, results detected PCE at 1.2 ppb. Results from the last three tests in May 2008, August 2009 and November 2011 showed no VOCs detected.

MoDNR recommended that the old contaminated Weidert well be properly closed and abandoned. This action would cut off the route of exposure to contaminated drinking water and most likely eliminate a contaminant pathway to deeper groundwater. In August 2011, MoDNR oversaw the Weidert well's proper closure. No further remedial actions have occurred since then.

On April 22, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and noted no significant change in the inspection report.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The Tillman House site is located on the eastern fringe of the Salem Plateau portion of the Ozark Plateau physiographic province, situated on a gently rolling surface. An intermittent creek crosses the site from the east to the northwest where it enters the Little St. Francis River.

The Cambrian-age Bonnetterre Formation underlies the site and is composed of dolomite characterized by a pinnacled erosional surface. The Bonnetterre Formation is overlain by about 10 feet of silt and silty clay (loess), and clayey materials. Examples of minor karst, such as losing streams, seeps and springs are reported near the site. Large joints (bedrock fractures) observed in bedrock exposed in the Little St. Francis River may be related to underlying

geologic structures (Libertyville Graben) and more distant northwest–southeast trending fault zones.

The Cambrian-age Bonnetterre Formation and the underlying Lamotte Sandstone form the St. Francois Aquifer. In areas like the eastern part of the Ozark province, adjacent to the east side of the St. Francois Mountains groundwater province (also the recharge area for the St. Francois Aquifer), the St. Francois Aquifer is the only local source of groundwater available and, therefore, important. The water table is approximately 10 feet below the ground surface near the contact between soil and bedrock. Joints may control the direction of groundwater flow, but it is generally toward the northwest with discharge occurring to the Little St. Francis River.

The intermittent creek, which crosses the site, enters the westward flowing Little St. Francis River, which continues to flow to the west then turns south where it joins the St. Francis River. The St. Francis River eventually empties into the Mississippi River in eastern Arkansas.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

No public water sources are located within 5 miles of this site, no impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are acetone, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, PCE, TCE, and other VOCs. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The soil on the site is contaminated; however, no known exposures are currently occurring.

The groundwater on the site is contaminated and surface water has historically been detected above the maximum contamination levels, but no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Todd Site

Site Name: Todd Site

Classification: Class 3

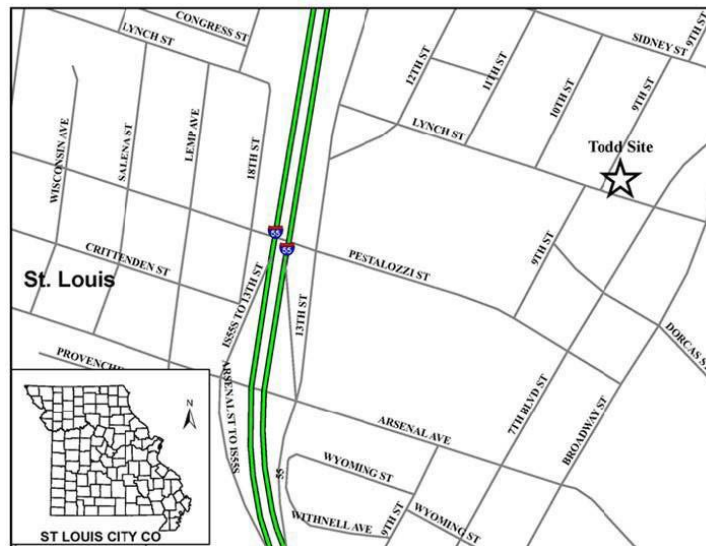
Date of Registry Placement: June 2, 1987

Site Address: 701 Lynch St., St. Louis, St. Louis City, MO

Present Property Owner: Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Stoddard solvent



Quantity: During remediation, Anheuser-Busch Companies Inc. (ABC) removed a total of 26 underground tanks and eight 55-gallon drums, containing a combined 54,405 gallons of liquids and sludges, and 4,236 cubic yards of contaminated soil.

Site Description and Environmental Concerns:

The Todd site is the location of a former commercial laundry and dry-cleaning business that stored Stoddard solvent in underground storage tanks. Today, the site is a privately owned paved parking lot for the Anheuser-Busch Companies Inc. (ABC), which has its headquarters nearby in downtown St. Louis. It is located in a light industrial area with residential properties less than 1 mile away.

A commercial laundry and dry-cleaning business operated on the site until 1980. ABC purchased the property in 1980 and in 1983, razed the buildings and paved the site for use as a parking lot.

Following remedial actions, residual contamination remains in the soil and groundwater. Contamination may be migrating off site via groundwater. However, city ordinance prevents groundwater use in St. Louis as a potable water supply, therefore limiting potential exposure.

Remedial Actions:

Sampling and analyses of the underground tanks indicated the presence of Stoddard solvent, which possesses the characteristic of an ignitable hazardous waste. On Oct. 7, 1983, five groundwater monitoring wells were installed. Analyses of groundwater samples collected from these wells showed the presence of Stoddard solvent downgradient from tanks at the site's west side. Laboratory analysis did not detect this contaminant in groundwater samples collected

upgradient from those tanks. On Feb. 6, 1984, MoDNR notified ABC of its intention to include the Todd site on the Registry. On March 2, 1984, ABC appealed the proposed Registry action. On Sept. 6, 1985, the Hazardous Waste Management Commission heard ABC's appeal and entered an order denying ABC's appeal and directing the MoDNR to include the Todd site on the Registry. In October 1985, ABC filed another appeal to the Cole County Circuit Court; in March 1987, the circuit court upheld the commission's decision to place the site on the Registry.

On May 25, 1984, MoDNR issued ABC a Notice of Order to Clean up Hazardous Substance (Order No. HC84-003). MoDNR required ABC to implement a MoDNR-approved Remedial Action Plan. The Remedial Action Plan addressed three areas of the Todd site: west side, Todd building area and dry-cleaning area.

ABC's contractor, Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), excavated 18 tanks and contaminated soil from around the tanks, from the site's west side (Area 1). ESE found that two of the tanks contained diesel oil and sludge, while the remaining tanks contained Stoddard solvent, sludge or contaminated soil. ESE shipped these liquid wastes to an off-site hazardous waste landfill for solidification and land disposal. ESE shipped the tanks and 4,236 cubic yards of contaminated soil off-site for landfilling. Soil sample results from the excavated pit ranged between 20 and 11,000 parts per million (ppm) for Stoddard solvent. ESE filled the excavated area with clean soil.

The Todd building area (Area 2) contained seven underground tanks. Area 2 was located at the corner of Lynch and Seventh streets. ESE shipped the liquid contents of these tanks (essentially Stoddard solvent) off-site for recycling. ESE shipped sludge from the tanks to an off-site hazardous waste landfill for disposal. ESE cleaned and filled five of the empty tanks with concrete and excavated the two remaining tanks and shipped them to a landfill.

The dry-cleaning area (Area 3), immediately north of the Todd building, consisted of a sump containing gravel, solvents, and water, as well as a large tank containing solvents and water. ESE addressed the tank by pumping it out, cleaning it, and filling it with sand. ESE shipped the solvents from the sump and tank off-site for recycling and sent the sludge off-site for disposal in a hazardous waste landfill. ESE also shipped eight 55-gallon drums of dry-cleaning sludge off-site for landfill disposal.

Following these actions, ESE collected samples from the five monitoring wells, which showed the presence of Stoddard solvent in downgradient wells at concentrations of up to 32.3 ppm. The recommended water cleanup level was 2.3 ppm. In addition, sample analyses confirmed the presence of a top layer of Stoddard solvent in a third monitoring well. A sample collected from this well Dec. 10, 1984, contained a layer of Stoddard solvent with a 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene concentration of 10,000 ppm. ESE properly plugged the five monitoring wells during construction of the parking lot on the west side.

On March 25th, 2025, MoDNR personnel conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual site inspection, during which inspectors reported no significant changes at the site.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on a moderate slope, which forms the western edge of the Mississippi River alluvial plain. Environmental consultants working at the site noted that surface soils contain fill material consisting of firm, brown, silty clay, intermixed with construction rubble. Silty clay underlies the fill, which is generally between 3.5 and 4.5 feet thick.

The bedrock unit beneath the site is Mississippian-age St. Louis Limestone, a medium- to massively bedded, fine-grained limestone that is greater than 100 feet thick. The St. Louis Limestone contains well-developed karst features. The bedrock in this area is highly permeable as a result of dissolution along fractures and bedding planes. Beneath the St. Louis Limestone is more than 700 feet of Mississippian, Silurian, and Devonian bedrock, predominantly limestone, which forms the uppermost bedrock aquifer. The Ordovician-age Maquoketa Shale separates the upper, freshwater aquifer from the saline water of deeper Ordovician and Cambrian formations.

Shallow soil-exploration borings drilled on the site indicate some free water at about 15 feet below the surface. This water may be perched on top of one of the moderate- to low-permeability, silty, clay deposits. The direction of the perched water's movement is unknown. The water table elevation at the site also is unknown, but geologists have estimated it to be 40 to 50 feet below the ground surface. Geologists expect that the shallow groundwater's general direction of movement is eastward toward the Mississippi River, which serves as a regional discharge point. The rate of groundwater movement should be slow to moderate in the soil horizons and rapid in the bedrock.

Groundwater generally is not used as a water supply source in St. Louis, because surface water supplies have been well developed. However, various drilling companies have developed wells in the downtown area, and some of these may still be in use.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Louis draws water from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, with intakes located several miles upstream from this site. No public water sources in the vicinity use groundwater. No site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is Stoddard solvent. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained under a pavement cap and is immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The groundwater on the site is contaminated, but no public water supplies are drawn from anywhere around the site. Several drilling companies have wells that could be in use, which could expose workers to contamination; however, no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

University of Missouri - South Farm

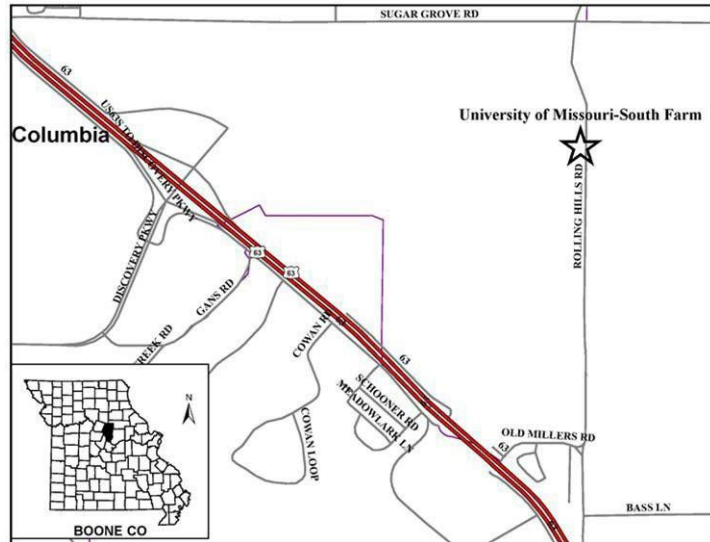
Site Name: University of Missouri - South Farm

Classification: Class 3

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 1, 1984

Site Address: West side of Rolling Hills Road, 0.4 mi. south of E. Sugar Grove Rd., southeast of Columbia, Boone County, Mo., NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 34, T48N, R12W, Columbia Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: University of Missouri



Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Laboratory wastes, waste solvents, farm chemicals, metals, and radioactive waste

Quantity: Undetermined amounts of waste, because wastes were subject to open burning

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The University of Missouri - South Farm site is a burial site for agricultural and lab chemical wastes from the University of Missouri (University). From 1966 to 1978, the University burned and buried a wide variety of chemicals from the farm's operations and from campus laboratories. Buried chemicals at the site included chlorinated solvents, hydrocarbons, laboratory chemicals, low-level radioactive wastes (C-14 and tritium), and metals, resulting in soil and groundwater contamination.

The site is located on the University's South Farm along the west side of Rolling Hills Rd. and just south of Gans Creek. The University owns the site and surrounding property. Although the site was located in rural Boone County at the time of disposal, recent development has made the site part of a rural residential area. No homes are immediately adjacent to the site; however, a house is located within 0.1 mile. No structures are on site. The entire farm is fenced to limit public access, and the disposal site is fenced to prevent access by livestock. Signs identifying the site as a "Chemical Disposal Area" and warning "Keep Out" are on the gate and the fence. The site lies within pastureland used for agricultural research at the South Farm. The land slopes gently to the northwest toward Gans Creek, which lies about 300 feet from the burial site.

Environmental concerns include the burned waste residue, contaminated soil, and shallow groundwater contamination. MoDNR found a wide variety of chemicals in the soil in the disposal trenches, and a dissolved plume of solvents migrating in shallow groundwater about 150 feet northwest of the burial site.

Remedial Actions:

In 1991, MoDNR completed a Site Inspection, which concluded that hazardous substances were present in the buried trenches and that shallow groundwater contamination was occurring. The chemical herbicides 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) were detected in water samples taken from the on-site borings.

In 1997, the University applied to the MoDNR's Brownfields/Voluntary Cleanup Program to further characterize the site and determine the need for remediation or monitoring. In 2000, the University installed three new bedrock monitoring wells and additional overburden wells to assess migration of the wastes from the burial site. The University conducted quarterly groundwater monitoring through early 2002 to establish a baseline and observe trends in groundwater quality.

Surface water and sediment samples collected from Gans Creek showed no detectable contaminants discharging to the creek. Surface soil samples collected from the burial area showed no detectable contaminants. Shallow groundwater samples from temporary monitoring points contained 13 volatile organic compounds (VOC), including dichloroethane, benzene, chlorobenzene, and chloroform. Sampling detected lower levels of 17 VOCs and chlorinated herbicides in shallow bedrock monitoring wells at water level depths of 13 to 37 feet below ground level. The solvent 1,4 -dioxane was the only detected contaminant in the farthest downgradient well, closest to Gans Creek. Due to its solubility and mobility, 1,4-dioxane would be expected to migrate more quickly than the other contaminants. At this time, there is no evidence that the contaminants are reaching any receptors, including Gans Creek or drinking water wells in the area.

In 2013, the University began new investigations of soil and groundwater. The University collected soil and buried waste samples by means of soil borings and exploratory trenches. It also collected water samples from Gans Creek. It installed several new monitoring wells, abandoned some wells, and replaced them to better assess the groundwater plume. The University conducted quarterly sampling of all wells through July 2015.

In December 2015, MoDNR received a report on the investigations. The new soil data helped to better characterize concentrations of pesticides, solvents, and metals at the site. The data confirmed that surface soil contamination is minimal within the fenced burial area. Sampling detected a wide range of chemicals at parts-per-million levels in subsurface soil around and within the waste trenches, but no large deposits of chemical wastes.

Groundwater data indicated the plume extends approximately 300 feet from the burial area and remains contained to the area between the burial site and Gans Creek to the northwest. Based on groundwater sampling, as well as sampling of both water and sediment, the plume does not appear to be affecting Gans Creek. The report recommended the plume be contained to prevent further migration to the north and west of the burial site toward Gans Creek. In 2017, MoDNR requested the University to perform feasibility studies for containment or removal of the burial area, and to conduct studies to evaluate the treatability of the groundwater plume.

The University has a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license for the site, due to the disposal of carbon-14 and tritium. In 2020, the University applied to NRC to discontinue its license, based on the very low levels of radioisotopes remaining at the site. As part of that application, the University submitted a risk assessment to NRC for review. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MoDNR submitted comments on the risk assessment and are awaiting NRC's final ruling. If NRC were to discontinue the license, management of all the materials at the site, including radionuclides, would continue under MoDNR oversight.

On March 27, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors noted nothing of significance.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on a west-facing, moderately gentle slope. Gans Creek, which occupies the valley downslope, flows to the southwest and through Rock Bridge Memorial State Park. It eventually merges with Clear Creek to form Little Bonne Femme Creek, which then enters the Missouri River.

The soil underlying the site consists of a relatively thin layer of silt and silty clay of glacial origin. The total soil thickness above bedrock is estimated to be 8 to 20 feet. Bedrock in the immediate vicinity is composed of Pennsylvanian-age cyclic deposits of sandstone, siltstone, shale, underclay, limestone, and coal. This bedrock, which is expected to be 20 to 40 feet thick, probably has low permeability.

Groundwater is obtained from two major bedrock aquifers in this area. The shallow bedrock aquifer, composed of Mississippian limestones, underlies the Pennsylvanian bedrock and provides low yields to private wells. The deep aquifer, composed of Cambrian- and Ordovician-age carbonates and sandstones, is isolated from the shallow aquifer by a thin layer of Devonian limestone, which acts as a "leaky" confining unit. The deeper aquifer is used as a public water supply source and for other uses that require high yields. Poorly cased wells may provide an avenue of downward migration for contaminants.

The low permeability of the glacial soil and overall low permeability of the Pennsylvanian bedrock are expected to prevent deep groundwater from being affected. Shallow, perched groundwater possibly exists in the glacial soil or at the top of the bedrock. Perched water is expected to move horizontally, reappearing downslope and potentially affecting surface water in the Gans Creek watershed.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Consolidated Public Water Supply District #1 of Boone County uses a deep well located approximately 1.1 miles south-southwest of this site. This well is cased to over 300 feet deep and is not likely to be impacted by site-related contamination.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at the site are widely variable and unknown but include chlorinated solvents, hydrocarbons, laboratory chemicals, low-level radioactive wastes (C-14 and tritium), and metals. Due to the large number of chemicals involved, it is difficult to provide a

comprehensive list of specific health effects from exposure. Exposure to many of the chemicals can cause both cancer and non-cancer health effects.

The contaminated soil is buried on the site and no known exposures are currently occurring.

Sampling has shown contamination of groundwater and a contamination plume. Groundwater monitoring has determined that contaminated groundwater is contained on site and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Class 4 Sites

Armco

Site Name: Armco

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement:
Jan. 1, 1984

Site Address: 7000 Winner Road,
Kansas City, Jackson County, Mo.
Portions of SW 1/4, Sec. 29; NW 1/4,
Sec. 32; and NE 1/4, Sec. 31, T50N,
R32W, Independence Quadrangle

Present Property Owners: The
Kansas City Port Authority



Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Waste Type: Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, trichloroethene, and zinc

Quantity: Approximately 27,000 tons of baghouse dust remain in the closed landfills

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Armco site complex is an inactive steel manufacturing plant that disposed of electric furnace baghouse dust generated from steel production processes on-site. Baghouse dust contained leachable quantities of lead and cadmium, and a high concentration of zinc (10-12%).

Approximately 411 acres of the site are publicly, or municipality owned; the remaining 370 acres are private property. The site is located in an industrial area of Kansas City, with the nearest residence located approximately 400 feet to the west. The Missouri and Blue rivers border the property on the north. The Kansas City Port Authority restricts access to the site by fencing, but there is access by water via the Blue and Missouri rivers. The BNSF railroad borders the property on the south. Industrial activities occurred exclusively in the area west of I-435, while the land east of I-435 is largely undeveloped. The current and anticipated future land use at the property is non-residential.

The site is no longer an active steel manufacturing plant; steel manufacturing occurred from 1888 to 2001. Between 1962 and 1980, Armco placed baghouse dust, generated from steel production processes, in two on-site landfills. In 1980, Armco closed the Old Blue River "W" Landfill, leaving the waste in place. After 1980, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provided regulation for these waste types. Armco closed the RCRA Landfill in 1984, leaving waste in place. ARMCO capped these landfill areas with 3 feet of soil and vegetative cover. The Registry lists both landfill areas.

Armco conducted groundwater monitoring at the RCRA Landfill under a Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)-issued permit. Groundwater monitoring indicated that contaminants from wastes left in place were not leaching from the landfill. In 1998, MoDNR approved a permit modification to discontinue groundwater monitoring of the RCRA Landfill.

Remedial Actions:

EPA issued a Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment Part II Permit Nov. 30, 1994, requiring the permittee to conduct site-wide corrective action. MoDNR, under a Jan. 11, 1994, Part I Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Facility Permit, permitted the RCRA Landfill. EPA's Part II Permit required corrective action at 20 solid waste management units (SWMUs) and four areas of concern (AOCs). These units and AOCs are on property owned by the Kansas City Port Authority; Ross Custom Properties, LLC; The Andersons Inc.; Hansen Property Development Inc.; and Planned Industrial Expansion Authority.

To assess potential releases to the environment from the SWMUs and AOCs, AK Steel Corporation conducted a RCRA facility investigation in 1999 and a supplemental RCRA facility investigation in 2008. On Feb. 3, 2009, EPA and MoDNR approved both documents.

In 2013, AK Steel conducted an investigation of suspected past mercury disposal at a former boiler house on the Armco site. In March 2016, AK Steel removed and properly disposed of mercury-contaminated soil.

In 2015, AK Steel prepared and submitted a final Corrective Measures Study Report for SWMUs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 24, and 33, and for AOCs 1, 4, and 8. EPA and MoDNR approved the document July 22, 2016.

In September 2017, AK Steel completed interim measures at SWMU 33, Nail Mill Degreasing Area. Interim measures consisted of removing and properly disposing of trichloroethene-contaminated soil. On Dec. 6, 2017, AK Steel submitted a long-term monitoring plan consisting of groundwater monitoring at SWMU 33. On July 10, 2018, EPA and MoDNR approved the document.

On Sept. 30, 2021, MoDNR issued a Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Facility Part I Permit to the KC Port Authority. The new permit provides jurisdiction for further investigation, remediation, and site-wide corrective action. SWMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12, and AOCs 4 and 8 are on property owned by the Kansas City Port Authority and remain in the new permit. The KC Port Authority is redeveloping this property into an intermodal container rail terminal and riverport terminal and is currently seeking partners to develop the property. Remediation and sitewide corrective action activities will occur concurrent with redevelopment activities. In late 2023, the KC Port Authority purchased SWMU 22. SWMU 22 was previously owned by Blue Summit, LLC. SWMU 22 is adjacent to the RCRA Landfill. The KC Port Authority completed a Phase 1 Site Assessment of SWMU 22 in January 2024 and a Phase 2 Site Assessment August. 5, 2024. MoDNR modified the KC Port Authority's permit on Oct. 4, 2024, to add SWMU 22. The KC Port Authority is designing a bridge across the Blue River in the vicinity of SWMU 22. The bridge is in the 60 percent design phase.

On Sept. 30, 2021, MoDNR issued a final remedy decision for the remaining portions of the former Armco property. MoDNR issued a no-further-action decision for property owned by The Andersons Inc.; Hansen Property Development Inc.; Moly-Cop USA; and Planned

Industrial Expansion Authority. MoDNR also approved the final remedy for Ross Custom Properties which includes completed interim measures at SWMUs 7 and 33, and AOCs 1 and 9; cap maintenance, engineering controls, and institutional controls at SWMU 3; monitored natural attenuation of groundwater at SWMUs 13, 17, and 33; and engineering and institutional controls in the form of an enforceable Environmental Covenant.

On April 25, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. During the inspection, MoDNR noted that trespassers are still gaining access and creating ruts in the landfill caps and surrounding areas. The Kansas City Port Authority conducts security visits of the property three to four times per week. The landfills are mowed once per month.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

Surface soils are composed primarily of low-permeability, alluvial, silty clay, underlain by moderate-permeability alluvial silt and sand. Wastes deposited in permeable materials within an abandoned meander of the Blue River are at or below the water table. Groundwater monitoring at the RCRA Landfill and the Old Blue River "W" Landfill indicates that contaminants are not leaching from the landfills.

Depth to the water table ranges from 10 to 20 feet. Groundwater flow is toward the Blue and Missouri rivers. No known drinking water wells produce from the alluvial aquifer downgradient of the landfills.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

No public water supplies are proximal to this site, and impacts are not expected.

Health Assessment:

The chemicals of concern at this site are arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, trichloroethene, and zinc. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The soil on the site acts as a cap for the hazardous waste underneath. Access to the site is restricted. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The groundwater on the site is contaminated, but no water supplies are expected to be affected by the site and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Baldwin Park

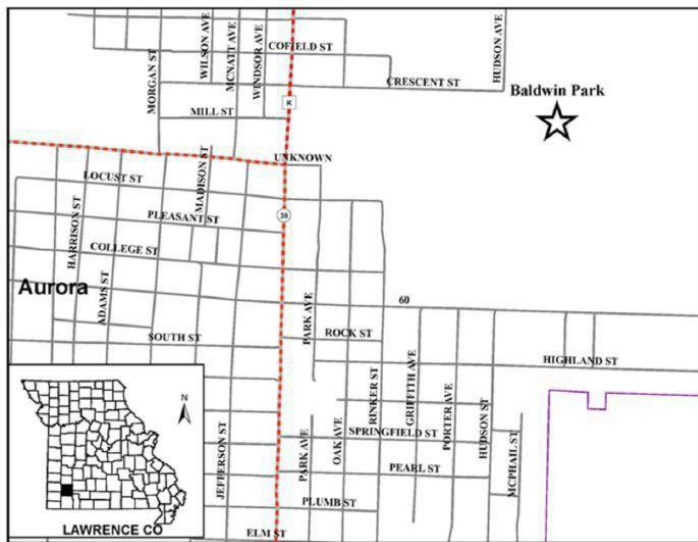
Site Name: Baldwin Park

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Sept. 23, 1986

Site Address: Baldwin Park Registry Site is at the corner of Crescent St. and Hudson Ave in the northeast corner of the town of Aurora, Lawrence County, Missouri, NE 1/4, Sec. 7, T26N, RW, Aurora Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: City of Aurora



Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Hexachlorophene, lead, 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin), and 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T),

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Baldwin Park Registry Site is part of a municipal park. The area historically operated as a zinc ore strip mine. When mining operations ceased, the city of Aurora and surrounding communities used the pits as a dump for municipal trash. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MoDNR received reports that, in the mid-1960s, the Hoffman-Taff Corporation disposed of TCDD-contaminated wastes at the site. Later sampling substantiated these reports. In the 1970s, the city closed the dump and installed a cap over the site, then developed the property later into a park.

In July 1996, following a request by the city of Aurora to reduce the area listed on the registry, an environmental contractor conducted additional sampling to delineate the area of contamination. The contractor did not detect TCDD in the park's northern and northeastern areas. In response, MoDNR reduced the area on the registry to include only 60 acres in the park's southern portion. The entrance to the redefined registry area is at the corner of Crescent St. and Hudson Ave., near the southwest corner of the property. To prevent vehicular entry into the registry area, there is a locked gate at this western entrance as well as a locked gate south of the sports complex. The public can access Baldwin Park amenities that lie outside the registry area from N. Hudson Ave. on the west and from E. High St. on the north.

Remedial Actions:

In October 1983, EPA initiated investigations at Baldwin Park. Sample results indicated the presence of TCDD at concentrations ranging from 2.7 to 743 parts per billion (ppb), with the highest concentrations detected in discrete samples collected from exposed bags and drums. At that time, EPA compared dioxin soil results solely to the EPA Preliminary Regional Goals (PRGs) for residential soil of 1 ppb and industrial soil of 5 - 20 ppb. In November 1984, EPA conducted additional sampling to determine the extent of contamination.

In winter 1987, EPA contractors excavated and removed approximately 250 cubic yards of soil that exceeded 20 ppb TCDD. The contractors transported the excavated soil to EPA's mobile incinerator in rural Verona, Missouri. The contractor covered and capped the excavated areas, as well as areas showing TCDD surface contamination between 1 and 20 ppb. The cap consists of 6 inches of sand; a brightly colored plastic liner that serves as an indicator; another 6 inches of sand; and 6 inches of topsoil. The topsoil was seeded and covered with a biodegradable erosion-control mat. The city of Aurora agreed to provide site maintenance and to prevent excavation of the cover. To ensure that contaminated groundwater was not migrating off site, EPA monitored groundwater for one year.

In 2001, MoDNR conducted a Combined Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation of the Lawrence County Mining site, which revealed elevated levels of lead in several residential yards in Aurora. As a result, EPA conducted a removal action in the area, excavating between 5,000 and 8,000 cubic yards of soil from residential yards.

In 2002, MoDNR approved the use of the Baldwin Park site as a repository for lead-contaminated soils excavated during the Lawrence County Removal Action. Contractors used the lead-contaminated soils in the construction of a berm adjacent to an on-site gun club to reduce noise levels and shot hazards inherent with the club's usage. Surface soil in the berm area contains lead at concentrations above EPA's residential action level of 400 parts per million. The contractors placed the lead-contaminated soil at the bottom of the berm structure, covered the lead-contaminated soil with 1 foot of clean fill, and vegetated the soil cap to eliminate erosion and exposure potential. The city of Aurora has responsibility to maintain the berm. The berm area lies within the present registry area boundaries and is fenced to restrict access.

In summer 2004, MoDNR staff met with the city of Aurora's Parks and Recreation Department to discuss plans for Baldwin Park. The city envisioned a set of walking trails and possibly fishing in some of the on-site subsidence ponds. In spring 2005, MoDNR performed an initial site assessment that characterized the park's mining-impacted portions. During the same period, the city of Aurora contracted with the University of Missouri to provide a park plan. The park planning document included extensive development plans and detailed mapping of metals contamination. MoDNR staff conducted additional sampling that confirmed fish obtained from the park ponds were safe for consumption.

In January 2006, contractors began site reclamation with the construction of perimeter fencing to prevent dumping and illegal vehicle use in the park. In October 2007, the city of Aurora received an EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant to remediate soils impacted by former mining activity. In 2009, contractors removed vegetation and the top layer of contaminated soil and treated the remaining soil with high-phosphate poultry litter to reduce metals toxicity. In September 2010, following Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) recommendations, contractors capped areas that contained residual contamination with 1

foot of clean soil and/or 4 inches of crushed aggregate. Contractors vegetated the capped areas with native plants.

In December 2010, the city submitted the final Cleanup Grant Project Report to EPA. The city planned to develop hiking trails and a fishing pond in the project treatment area. The city has not yet developed any hiking trails. In 2011, the city fenced the pond area. The city completed a Final Concept Plan, dated April 25, 2022, for Baldwin Park. It includes adding a full-size baseball field, softball field, playground, mountain bike and nature trails, play and picnic areas, and removing the shooting range. At present, the Baldwin Park walking trails do not enter the Registry area.

On June 11, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. The Parks & Recreation Department had recently brought in clean dirt to spread over an unvegetated area of the lead repository berm to help with their revegetation efforts. A sinkhole or mine shaft subsidence has developed north of the gravel road at the entrance to the Firing Range in the southwest corner of the property. The Long-Term Stewardship Unit referred the incident to the Missouri Geological Survey for further assessment. There were no other significant changes at the site.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The Baldwin Park site is located on a broad, upland area characterized by very gentle slopes. The site straddles the drainage divide between the west-flowing Chat Creek and the north-flowing Elm Branch of Honey Creek.

Historically, this area has undergone some major land-use changes that altered the site's natural features. The area near the railroad tracks reportedly was swampy at one time. However, as settlers moved into the region, they drained the swampy area and converted it to an apple orchard. In 1886, miners discovered lead ore deposits, and subsequent surface and underground mining drastically altered the topography. The mining, which ceased in 1955, created open shafts, pits, millworks, and tailings piles. Reclamation has been conducted at many of the mined areas. Water now fills some of the remaining open shafts and pits.

Exposed mineshafts reveal about 20 feet of residuum derived from the weathering of underlying bedrock. The residuum is composed of reddish-brown, cherty, silty clay. Typically, this material develops a very blocky structure and exhibits high permeability. However, the residuum at the site seems to be atypical, as evidenced by the historically high-water levels and swampy conditions.

The bedrock surface is uneven. The uppermost bedrock at the site is the Mississippian-age Burlington-Keokuk Limestone, except in the park's southern part, where a relatively thin layer of sandstone, shales, conglomerates, and limestone cover the Burlington-Keokuk in some locations. The Burlington-Keokuk Limestone, along with underlying Mississippian-age cherty limestones, make up the shallow aquifer in this area. Individual rural water supplies extensively use this aquifer, which is over 350 feet thick.

A confining layer separates the shallow aquifer from the deeper Cambrian- and Ordovician-age carbonates and sandstones that make up the deep aquifer. The deep aquifer is about 1,800 feet thick. Because of very high yields from this aquifer, it provides public water supplies for the area.

Both Chat Creek and Elm Branch are gaining streams near the site, but both lose water to the subsurface downgradient of the site. The lost water recharges the shallow aquifer, some later discharges from springs. Water-tracing studies have shown that water lost to the subsurface in the Honey Creek drainage emerges at Big Spring west of Mount Vernon, near the mouth of Williams Creek.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The combined Aurora-Verona public water system uses several deep wells in the area for drinking water. The closest of these wells is just under 1 mile from this site, but it is cased to over 300 feet deep. In May 2024, the Aurora-Verona public water system served a population area of more than 8,500 people, with almost 3,500 connections. A small drive-in theater about 0.7 mile southeast of the site uses one public water well that is only cased to 165 feet deep and is likely open to both the shallow Springfield Plateau Aquifer and the deep Ozark Aquifer. Due to the relatively low permeability of soils in this area, site-related contamination is not likely.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are hexachlorophene, lead, 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin), and 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The remaining 2,4,5-T contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath a sand and soil cap. The lead-contaminated soil was used to create a berm by the shooting range and covered by soil or rock. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap and covered berm, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

Based on the site information, there is no known contamination of ground or surface water.

Fish from an on-site pond/exposed mineshaft were sampled by Department staff in 2004 and determined to be safe for human consumption.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO, 65102, 573-751-6102.

Chevron Chemical Company

Site Name: Chevron Chemical Company

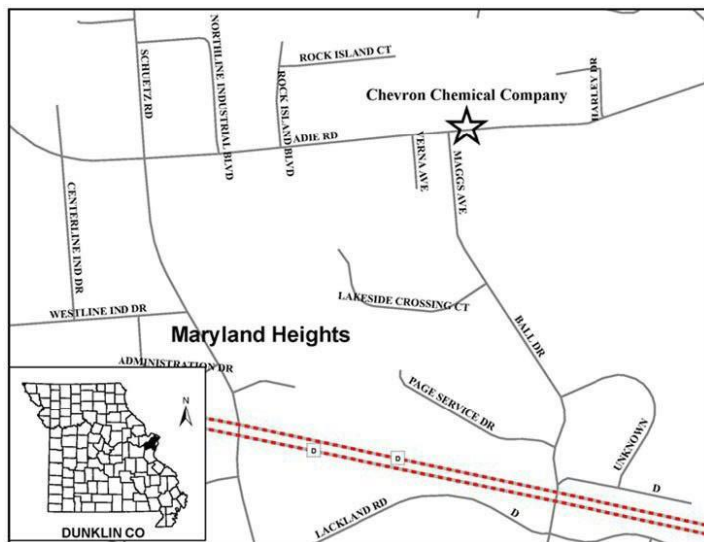
Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 6, 1984

Site Address: 2497 Adie Road,
Maryland Heights, St. Louis County,
MO

Present Property Owner: Chevron
Chemical Company

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of
Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: Arsenic, carbamate fungicide, herbicides, organochlorine pesticides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethene

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Chevron Chemical Company (Chevron) site is a former pesticide, herbicide, fungicide, and fertilizer formulation plant operated by the Ortho-Chevron Chemical Company between 1948 and 1994. Subsurface soil and groundwater at the site are contaminated with organochlorine pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, arsenic, and VOCs, including trichloroethene (TCE), xylene, and chlorobenzene.

The site is located in a light commercial/industrial corridor of Maryland Heights, bordering a residential area. Fewer than 25 residences are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the site. The site is a privately-owned 10-acre parcel of land that includes a 112,000-square-foot former manufacturing facility and several other buildings. The entire parcel is fenced and gated. The site no longer operates as a pesticide, herbicide, fungicide, or fertilizer formulation plant. Chevron has not used any of the buildings since May 2021.

The site's topography is generally flat with a slight east-to-west slope. It is paved with a combination of concrete and asphalt. The site drains to the west toward the Missouri River. Groundwater beneath the site is shallow and flows to the west-northwest, although there is uncertainty regarding groundwater flow direction in the property's southwest quadrant.

Following a 1952 fire at the facility, Chevron buried debris and a variety of chemicals in unlined pits on the property. Between 1957 and 1970, the company also buried up to 2,000 pounds of

the carbamate fungicide Maneb and arsenic-containing wastes on the property. Chevron subsequently constructed buildings over a portion of the burial area. TCE and other VOCs are present in shallow groundwater under the site's central and southwest areas, and in soil and groundwater off site to the south. Elevated organochlorine pesticide and arsenic contaminant concentrations in the soil and groundwater remain at the site. VOC concentrations, specifically TCE, xylene, and chlorobenzene, are elevated in groundwater.

Remedial Actions:

In the 1980s and early 1990s, Chevron consultants conducted several site characterization investigations. Chevron collected soil samples from multiple depths at 56 boring locations on the Chevron parcel, and on some adjacent parcels. Groundwater monitoring began at the site in 1981. Currently, 29 bedrock-monitoring wells are associated with the site, including several located off the Chevron property.

In 1987, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Chevron entered an Administrative Consent Agreement and Consent Order. In 1992, under EPA oversight, Chevron capped unpaved areas of soil contamination north of the buildings and installed a stormwater collection and detention system. When manufacturing operations ceased at the facility in 1994, Chevron removed pesticide-handling equipment and storage containers, and decontaminated building surfaces under EPA oversight. Asphalt, concrete, or building structures cover the property. Chevron occasionally leases some of the property to various commercial interests.

In 2008, EPA referred lead oversight to MoDNR, recommending that Chevron continue to monitor groundwater annually. Currently, 16 of the 29 monitoring wells are included in an ongoing annual monitoring program. Site contaminants include organochlorine pesticides, arsenic, and VOCs.

Over time, groundwater contaminant concentrations have decreased at many of the wells. However, annual monitoring showed increases in organochlorine pesticides and VOCs at some downgradient well locations to the north, northwest, and south. The maximum organochlorine pesticide concentration found in soil on the site is over 7,000 parts per billion (ppb). The maximum organochlorine pesticide concentration found in groundwater below the site is 6,480 ppb. The maximum arsenic concentration found in on-site soil is over 1,000 parts per million (ppm). The maximum arsenic concentration found in groundwater below the site is 66 ppm. The maximum VOC concentrations in groundwater below the site include TCE at 9,470 ppb, xylene at 28,600 ppb, and chlorobenzene at 1,200 ppb. Groundwater monitoring indicates that organochlorine pesticides, herbicides, arsenic, and VOCs, including TCE, have migrated in groundwater off site to the north, south, and west. Of particular concern is the presence of TCE in two wells located on the southern parcel boundary adjacent to Adie Road. Concentrations in that location have increased from a maximum of 2,000 ppb when first measured in 1991 to 8,820 ppb in 2020.

In 2014, due to uncertainty about the TCE groundwater contamination's source and concerns about potential vapor intrusion, MoDNR conducted a Pre-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Screening Investigation under the site name Maryland Heights TCE Site. The investigation included an assessment of other nearby known TCE contamination sources and sampling at existing monitoring wells on a property 0.5 mile southeast of the site. MoDNR did not identify any up-gradient TCE contamination sources. In 2016, MoDNR initiated a CERCLA Site Inspection (SI) to investigate the TCE contamination further. In 2018, as part of the SI, MoDNR sampled a commercial property across Adie Road

from the Chevron well with the highest TCE concentrations. This sampling detected TCE in soil gas at 64,000 micrograms/cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) at a depth of 5 feet beneath the parking lot and about 20 feet from the building. This result is significantly above TCE's soil gas screening level of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The property owner denied access for additional sampling and did not respond to subsequent letters or phone calls. MoDNR also collected sub-slab vapor samples beneath a manufacturing facility northwest of the Chevron property; results were below screening levels. Soil gas and groundwater data collected at other parcels near the Chevron site as part of the SI did not indicate potential vapor intrusion concerns. In May 2021, MoDNR finalized the Site Inspection report, which recommended Chevron conduct additional vapor intrusion assessment. MoDNR negotiated with Chevron to conduct this work.

Part of the site remedy included maintenance of an on-site surface cap to prevent exposure to remaining contaminants in the subsurface.

On June 26, 2023, MoDNR approved an asphalt repair work plan for Chevron Chemical Co, and repairs to the seeping asphalt were completed in September of 2023. MoDNR completed the annual inspection on March 27, 2025. The facility is well maintained, fenced and includes warning signs.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

Twenty to 30 feet of loess, or wind-deposited clayey silt, over Pennsylvanian shale or residual clay underlie the site. A limestone unit that is part of the uppermost aquifer lies below the shale or clay at a depth of about 30 to 70 feet.

The confining unit at the base of this aquifer is the Maquoketa Shale at a depth of several hundred feet. Water from deeper horizons of the limestone aquifer may be too saline and considered non-potable. The shallow part of the bedrock aquifer probably produces good-quality water; however, yields may be low. This area does not use groundwater due to the presence of surface public water supplies.

Perched water is present in the loess, but yields are too low to consider this an aquifer. Contaminants at the site affect the perched groundwater. Due to the presence of low-permeability material beneath the loess, the water within the loess likely discharges to the surface or through buried sewer lines downgradient of the site.

The site is located in the Fee Fee Creek watershed. An on-site lined detention pond collects surface water from the site, which discharges through the city storm water system into Fee Fee Creek. Fee Fee Creek ultimately drains into the Missouri River approximately 5 miles northwest of the site.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Missouri American Water – St. Louis County/St. Charles County serves drinking water to this region, drawing water from the Missouri and Meramec rivers. No site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at the site are arsenic, carbamate fungicide, herbicides, organochlorine pesticides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethene.

Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The remaining contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath an asphalt and concrete cap. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile and no known soil exposures are currently occurring.

Contaminated groundwater is onsite and has migrated off site. Groundwater monitoring indicates that organochlorine pesticides, herbicides, arsenic, and VOCs, including TCE, have migrated in groundwater off site to the north, south, and west. No information is provided on potential uses of this groundwater. No known exposures are currently occurring.

Soil gas samples collected by MoDNR in 2018 indicate that vapor intrusion of TCE and other VOCs is a potential concern for the building on a parcel across Adie Road from the site; however, data collected at other parcels around the Chevron site as part of MoDNR's 2018 SI did not identify other vapor intrusion concerns at that time.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Chillicothe FMGP

Site Name: Chillicothe FMGP

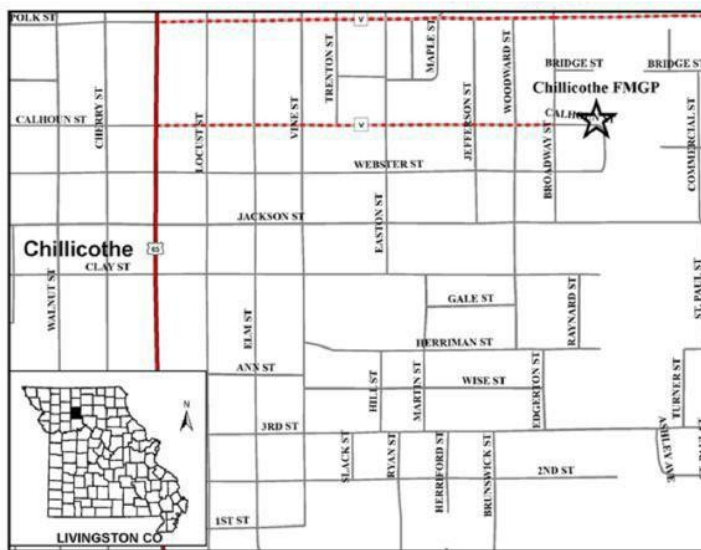
Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: April 8, 2000

Site Address: Between Calhoun and Bridge Streets, Chillicothe, Livingston County, Mo., NW
¼, NW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 36, T58N, R24W, Chillicothe Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: Aaron's Lawn Care & Landscape LLC

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: Coal tar, which contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description:

The Chillicothe FMGP site is a former manufactured gas plant (FMGP) that released coal tar wastes resulting in VOC, SVOC, and PAH contamination of soil and groundwater. The gas plant operated at this site from 1892 until 1939.

The site is 0.63 acre in size and is located in an industrial area adjacent to residential areas within the city of Chillicothe. The site currently contains a lawn care business. It contains a metal warehouse used as an office and storage of parts and equipment. The remainder of the site is mostly a storage yard. The storage yard's surface is paved with cast-in-place concrete. A chain-link fence topped with barbed wire secures the site.

The Chillicothe FMGP first produced oil gas, which used coal or coke gas, and then changed to water gas, which used steam, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide gases, in 1913. After the plant stopped manufacturing gas, liquefied petroleum gas was stored at the site for distribution to the city. Estimated total production during the plant's 47 years of operation is 324 million cubic feet of gas and 270,000 gallons of coal tar. Coal tar, a byproduct of the gas manufacturing process, is this site's primary waste of concern. Documentation suggests that remnant structures from past gas-manufacturing operations may be buried beneath the site.

Remedial Actions:

Around 1940, the property's owners at that time removed all gas-manufacturing equipment. In 1983, owners removed approximately 28,000 gallons of ignitable coal tar gas waste from the site and transported it to an approved hazardous waste incinerator.

Carcinogenic PAHs from coal tar were found in the surface soil and in one residential yard adjacent to the site. In November 1998, MoDNR conducted Integrated Site Inspection/Removal Site Evaluation (SI/RSE) sampling that detected coal tar containing PAHs and VOCs at concentrations above regulatory limits in the subsurface soil. Specifically, benzene was present at a concentration above the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure regulatory limit of 0.5 part per million (ppm). One sample had a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure result of 7.8 ppm. On March 26, 1999, MoDNR completed the SI/RSE, concluding that the surface soil contamination was not an exposure concern at that time. The coal tar remaining in the on-site subsurface soil did not pose an exposure risk; however, it could become a threat if the site is ever excavated. The SI/RSE also determined that no known drinking water wells were located within a 1-mile radius of the site.

In 2007, as part of a service building expansion where additional building space was added onto the original building, Empire District Gas Co. (Empire) removed 168 tons of soil and 2,200 gallons of groundwater from the site, then encapsulated the area surrounding the building with a concrete cap. On May 9, 2017, Empire collected three drinking water samples: two samples from inside the building and one off-site sample from the Chillicothe public water system. They analyzed the samples for VOCs, SVOCs, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals. None of the samples detected VOCs or SVOCs associated with the FMGP. One metal, barium, was detected at 21, 20, and 22 parts per billion (ppb), respectively. No maximum contaminant limit (MCL) exists for barium; however, these results are well below the secondary drinking water standard for barium of 2,000 ppb.

In 2018, Empire removed an old circular concrete pad that was part of the FMGP operations and excavated the soil/debris to approximately 3 feet below grade. Empire's environmental contractors collected soil verification samples, then backfilled the excavated pit and poured a new concrete slab over the old pad's footprint. They analyzed soil samples for VOCs, SVOCs, and RCRA metals. All sample results were below laboratory detection limits or Missouri Risk- Based Correction Action levels listed at the Lowest Default Target Levels. Therefore, based on these results, the remaining soil in this area does not appear to be impacted by FMGP compounds. The new concrete pad should reduce rainwater infiltration into the subsurface.

On April 24, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection and noted that no significant changes have happened in the past year. Access to the site is restricted by perimeter fencing.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The Chillicothe FMGP site is located in the Dissected Till Plains region of the Central Lowlands Physiographic Province. The area is blanketed by a layer of low-permeability glacial till, consisting of a poorly sorted mixture of clay- to boulder-sized particles. A thin mantle of windblown loess covers the till. The thickness of unconsolidated deposits ranges from 0 to 180 feet in the area.

Pennsylvanian-aged bedrock, consisting of shale, limestone, and sandstone, underlies the unconsolidated material.

An east-west trending preglacial channel, located just south of Chillicothe, is the primary source of drinking water in the area. Minor amounts of poor-quality groundwater can be found in glaciofluvial sand and gravel lenses in the till. Yields from wells outside the preglacial channel are usually low, though preglacial channel wells can have substantial yields.

Water from the consolidated bedrock is mineralized, which increases with depth. In the early 20th century, the bedrock commonly was used as a source of groundwater, but all recent wells draw water from the unconsolidated sediments.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Chillicothe uses several wells that draw from unconsolidated preglacial river channels. Four wells are located approximately 1.5 miles south-southwest of the site. The thickness of preglacial deposits is loosely constrained, but a transition between deposits less than 100 feet thick and those greater than 100 feet appears to trend roughly east-west between this site and the city's well field (situated in the thicker portion of the preglacial deposits). The possibility of groundwater flowing from the thinner deposits southward into the deeper and thicker deposits does exist, but no impacts to the city's wells have been identified. The specific subsurface flow of groundwater, again, is loosely constrained, and site-related contamination may not be migrating toward the city's wells. Although no impacts from this site are expected, any increases in contaminant concentrations identified through routine well monitoring would warrant additional scrutiny of potential pathways from the site to the city's well field.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are coal tar, which contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The soil on the site is contained beneath a concrete slab. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile and no known soil exposures are currently occurring. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact it should remain immobile.

Based on site information there is no known contamination of ground or surface water. This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102 573- 751-6102.

Farmland Industries

Site Name: Farmland Industries

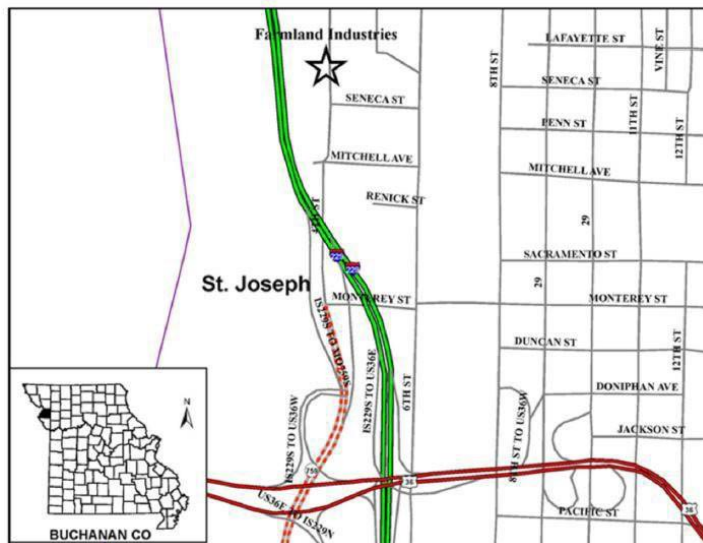
Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: March 30, 1988

Site Address: 4th and Seneca Streets, St. Joseph, Buchanan County, MO

Present Property Owners:
Burlington-Northern Santa Fe Railway Company (BNSF)

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)



Waste Type: Heavy metals Pesticides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Farmland Industries (Farmland) site is a former pesticide formulation plant, with elevated concentrations of chlordane, heptachlor, aldrin, dieldrin, and other pesticides in on-site soil and groundwater.

The site is approximately 2.6 acres in size and located on the eastern bank of the Missouri River in a moderately industrialized area of the flood plain. Numerous manufacturing and warehouse facilities are located adjacent to the site. BNSF owns the property and began leasing it to several companies for pesticide formulation in 1950. Pesticide formulation from 1950 until 1980 resulted in contamination of topsoil, subsurface soil, and groundwater. Farmland was the last pesticide manufacturer to lease this property, from 1974 until the plant closed in 1980. Rinsate from liquid fertilizer solutions, as well as from floor and equipment washings, drained into a manhole on the property until Farmland plugged and removed it in 1977.

In late 1979 and early 1980, Farmland removed the buildings and associated facilities. A 6-foot-high, chain-link security fence encompasses the entire site. BNSF posted warning signs around the perimeter. In 1989, the site was clay capped and vegetated, and it remains a vacant lot. In 2008, MoDNR collected subsurface soil, surface soil, and groundwater samples. The sampling results showed pesticide contamination on nearly all properties immediately surrounding the site at concentrations significantly above background, and above U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) industrial screening levels. However, concentrations

did not exceed either EPA's industrial regional removal management or cleanup levels.

Remedial Actions:

On Nov. 2, 1989, EPA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with Farmland Industries Inc., Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and BNSF to implement the proposed capping plan.

In November and December 1989, Farmland implemented a capping plan during which all quadrants of the site that contained a total pesticide concentration of 50 parts per million (ppm) or greater were capped with 18 inches of clean clay soil. Farmland removed contaminated soil that exceeded the capping standard from immediately outside the existing fence and placed this soil under the cap. Farmland maintained the facility's fencing as the primary means of access control. Farmland also removed the above-grade structures that hindered cap placement. Then, in April 1990, Farmland prepared and seeded the site, and established a good vegetative cover on the clay cap.

Following the bankruptcy of Farmland Industries, Inc. in May 2002, the liquidating trustee, BNSF, and MoDNR reached a settlement agreement. BNSF has taken over site maintenance and reporting obligations pursuant to the settlement agreement, including submitting operational and maintenance reports that summarize all cap operation and maintenance activities during the preceding 12 months.

In 2017, EPA approved BNSF's request to reduce monthly site-cap monitoring to annual monitoring and conducting an annual cap inspection each fall. BNSF also requested a new agreement for coordination of the oversight between BNSF and MoDNR, rather than BNSF and EPA. BNSF has drafted an Environmental Covenant (EC) for the Farmland site to ensure that the site's land use is not changed without further assessment and, if necessary, appropriate remedial actions. As of 2024, the draft by BNSF has been submitted by the site project manager to MoDNR legal for review and comment. This step is in progress.

On June 6, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors observed the physical condition of the site, noting that the cap was well vegetated and in good condition with intact fence and locked gate.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

Overburden at this location is composed of fill material over thick alluvial deposits, which geologists estimate to be 60 to 100 feet thick. The alluvium consists of sand, silt, and clay, with the coarser-grained material predominant at depth. Clay-rich material is present beneath the site's eastern portion.

The uppermost aquifer at this location is the Missouri River alluvium. Monitoring wells indicate that depth to groundwater is 10 to 25 feet. Off-site contaminant migration in groundwater most likely is toward the Missouri River; however, high-yield wells may alter flow direction in the alluvial aquifer.

Because the bedrock here typically displays low permeability, MoDNR does not anticipate contaminants to affect groundwater in the bedrock.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Joseph obtains groundwater from a well field in the Missouri River alluvium, located several miles upstream from this site. No other public water sources exist in this area; therefore, no site-related public health impacts are expected from groundwater exposures.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are heavy metals, pesticides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The remaining contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath a vegetated clay cap. BNSF inspects the site annually and maintains the cap. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring. There is no known contamination of ground or surface water.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Jones Truck Lines

Site Name: Jones Truck Lines

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 1, 1984

Site Address: 5601 Hall St., St. Louis, St. Louis City, MO

Present Property Owner: Sibic Realty LLC

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (TCDD, or dioxin)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Jones Truck Line site is the location of a former truck terminal that sprayed oil mixed with chemical manufacturing waste containing TCDD on the gravel parking area for dust suppression around 1971. As a result, TCDD is present in the soil at depth.

The privately-owned facility is a 6-acre parcel located in a commercial/industrial area along the Mississippi River and north of the St. Louis city center. The property has a brick building along the south end, a connected and roofed truck-parking bay, and a smaller, separate building in the northwest corner. Except for building footprints, the entire property is paved, fenced, and has a lockable gate.

Following grading and development of the parcel, Jones Truck Lines Inc. operated a truck terminal at the site beginning sometime after 1965. In 1980, Sun Carriers Inc. acquired Jones Truck Lines Inc. Sun Carriers Inc. subsequently moved trucking operations off-site. Another lessee is using the parcel as a trucking transportation hub.

In 1983, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted sampling at the site as part of a regional assessment of areas potentially contaminated by TCDD. EPA detected levels of TCDD in soil above the health-based benchmark of 1 part per billion (ppb). TCDD concentrations exceeded 20 ppb in some areas of the site, mandating a cleanup action.

TCDD remains in subsurface soils beneath an asphalt cap at concentrations above health-based cleanup levels. Deterioration or disturbance of the asphalt cap could result in direct



exposure to dioxin-contaminated material.

Remedial Actions:

In the early 1980s, EPA collected samples from a sampling grid established across the parcel. EPA documented concentrations of TCDD above 20 ppb in surface and shallow subsurface soil/gravel/fill material in several of the grid cells located primarily on the parcel's southern half. EPA found many other parcels to contain dioxin concentrations between 1 and 20 ppb.

The Jones Truck Lines site is one of 27 eastern Missouri dioxin sites that are subject to a Consent Decree entered in Federal District Court Dec. 31, 1990. On July 21, 1995, EPA completed an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis. The purpose of the analysis was to select the remedy and cleanup criteria for 27 eastern Missouri TCDD-contaminated sites. The cleanup criterion established in the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for industrial and commercial properties, such as Jones Truck Lines, was 20 ppb.

Since TCDD concentrations documented at Jones Truck Lines exceeded 20 ppb, EPA conducted a cleanup action. In 1995, EPA oversaw the excavation of 3,635 tons of soil from sampling grid cells where TCDD exceeded 20 ppb. EPA transported the soil to the temporary Times Beach Thermal Treatment Facility for incineration. Clean fill material was imported to the site, and EPA capped the entire surface with a 6-inch layer of asphalt.

A 2012 Registry site inspection noted areas throughout the parking lot that had cracks in the pavement. On May 1, 2013, Pioneer Paving addressed these cracks as part of maintaining the cap. On May 29, 2013, MoDNR staff visited the site and observed the areas that had been patched/repared. In July 2015, Sibic Realty LLC bought the property. Sibic Realty LLC had a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment conducted and noted damage to the pavement around the truck scale in the site's northwest area and along the fence on the northwest perimeter. On June 25, 2015, Pioneer Paving and Sealing Company addressed these two areas. On July 14, 2015, MoDNR staff inspected and verified that the property owner had repaved and properly sealed the pavement.

On March 25, 2025, MoDNR completed the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors noted minor cracking in the asphalt and concrete parking lot. No substantial changes have been made to the site.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on the western edge of the Mississippi River flood plain. Much development has occurred in this area, with many alterations to the natural setting. The thickness of the fill material is unknown; however, due to the site's age, the majority of ground surface settling has probably already occurred. The asphalt cover restricts surface water infiltration.

The alluvial material beneath the site is composed of clay- to sand-sized particles. The alluvium is expected to be less than 45 feet thick. The direction of groundwater movement is toward the river, where it is eventually discharged. Due to the area's industrialized nature, some contamination of the alluvial waters is probable, but a specific source would be very difficult to identify. It may take several years for any contaminants present in the shallow groundwater system to discharge to the river. Bedrock under the site is Mississippian-age limestone. At this location, the Mississippian limestones are not favorable for the development of drinking water wells since high total dissolved solids render the water unusable for most

purposes.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Louis draws water from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers from locations upstream of this site. Illinois American Water – East St. Louis draws from the Mississippi River approximately 4 river-miles downstream. No impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is TCDD. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

Much of the soil on the site has been removed and the remaining contaminated soil is capped. Cracks have started to form in the cap, but no known exposures are currently occurring.

The cap prevents contaminated material from being taken by surface runoff, and the geology surrounding the site consists of fine clays and sands that slow groundwater movement. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Joplin Oil Ponds

Site Name: Joplin Oil Ponds

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: June 14, 1984

Site Address: Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 33, T28N, R33W, Joplin West Quadrangle

Present Property Owners: City of Joplin

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Lead

Quantity: Unknown quantity of residual lead contamination remains on site

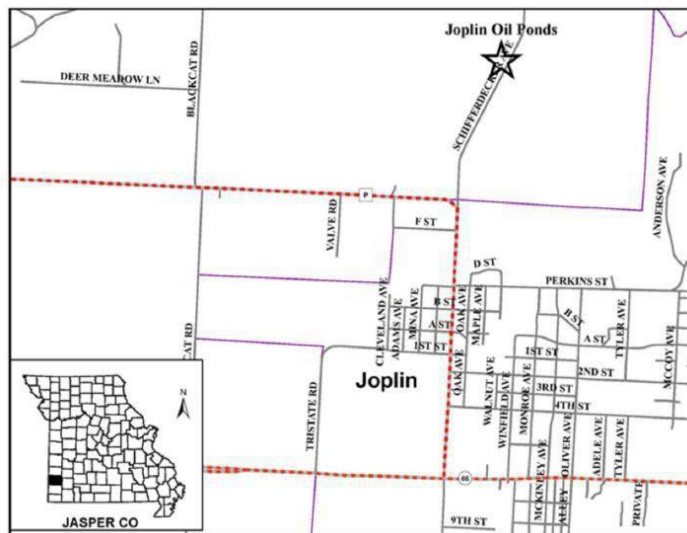
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Joplin Oil Ponds site consists of two former city lagoons where septic tank haulers dumped waste containing barium, chromium, lead, dichloroethane, trichloroethane, p-chloro-m-cresol, pentachlorophenol, and semi-volatile organic compounds for more than 30 years. Residual lead contamination remains in surface soil following closure of the lagoons and treatment and disposal of contaminated sludge.

The city of Joplin owns the former lagoons and surrounding 34 acres. The area of concern consists of shallow soil depressions that intermittently fill with pools of rainwater where the lagoons were located. Vegetation is established on the lagoons' remaining outside edges and side walls. Following the 2011 Joplin tornado, the city used the land surrounding the lagoons as a dump for debris and other fill material. The city has graded the land outside the lagoons and workers periodically mow the area. The lagoons lie within mined areas that are part of the Tri- State Mining District.

Various entities discarded hazardous waste at the site from 1955 until 1986, when the city stopped using the lagoons. With MoDNR approval, the city removed the hazardous waste sludge over several years; however, soil lead levels remained above residential standards.

In 1990, MoDNR conducted the most recent environmental sampling at the site. Sampling results showed that lead levels remained above residential standards in soil. With lead levels persisting in soil, the potential for groundwater contamination in the mined areas and solution



cavities of the shallow bedrock aquifer remains. However, monitoring of Joplin and Jasper Counties public drinking water sources in the area has not shown elevated lead levels.

Remedial Actions:

In November 1988, MoDNR approved a remedial action plan for the city of Joplin to treat the pond water and discharge it to the city's wastewater treatment plant. The city mixed the sludge with fly ash to stabilize and partly dry it. The city disposed of the water at the Peoria Disposal Services Inc. facility in Peoria, Illinois. Removal of contaminated soil from the lagoons' bottoms and sides continued into February 1989. Several rounds of sampling found that lead was the only parameter still exceeding the 1990 Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' (DHSS) residential applicable standard of 238 parts per million (ppm), and the Cleanup Action Levels for Missouri industrial soil target concentration of 660 ppm in the surface soil. Even after the city removed additional material from the ponds between 1989 and 1990, lead levels still exceeded residential standards in place at the time. Follow-up sampling conducted in 1990 showed soil-lead levels at 780, 850, and 870 ppm from composite samples taken at two bank areas in the lower pond, and from one composite sample taken at the upper pond's bottom. The current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional screening action limit for lead in industrial soil is 800 ppm.

Sampling of residual water in the ponds and public drinking water in the vicinity showed that the site is not causing surface water pollution problems. Mine waste on properties directly to the south and west of the Joplin Oil Ponds have been excavated, disposed of, and capped. The land use on these properties is industrial and agriculture. East of Schifferdecker Ave., the land remains characteristic of mine waste areas across the Oronogo-Duenweg mining belt, with high concentrations of tailing wastes deposited from past lead mining, milling, and smelting operations. The surrounding lead levels are higher than the any-use residential standard.

On April 7, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. The two former lagoons both held standing water at the time of the inspection. The side walls and bottoms of the lagoon areas had no signs of erosion. The site is posted with "No Dumping" signs. The city continues to use the land to the north and west of the former lagoons to manage a tree limb and brush drop-off program for its residents. There has been no change in the use of the property.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

Residual soils that have developed from Mississippian-age limestone are present at the site. The residuum holds a high percentage of stone in a clay matrix and exhibits high permeability. Residuum thickness near the lagoons is estimated to be 10 feet; however, the area has been reworked, and some of the soil may have been removed.

Below the surface soil is a cherty, Mississippian-age limestone, which extends 80 to 120 feet below the surface. This limestone has undergone extensive weathering, producing subsurface cavities that provide avenues for water movement. Mining ores are present at a depth of about 80 feet. Room-and-pillar mining methods were once used to remove the ore. Consequently, numerous mine shafts are located on and around the property, and extensively mined areas lie beneath the site. Large voids created by past mining are now filled with water, and large chat (mining waste) piles are present along the eastern property lines. The potential for sinkholes to develop in the area is likely, due to the karst bedrock and possible subsidence

from the mining activity.

Two aquifers exist in the area: a shallow aquifer consisting of Mississippian-age limestone at the zone of mineralization; and a deep aquifer consisting of Cambro-Ordovician sandstone, dolomite, and chert, located well below the ore-bearing strata. Surface and shallow groundwater movement near the lagoons is generally to the east toward Leadville Hollow, and to the north toward Turkey Creek, a gaining stream. Due to the permeable nature of the soil and bedrock material, the site is likely adversely affecting the shallow groundwater.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Groundwater in this area generally flows to the north and east, but karst conditions and mine-related shafts and cavities make unpredictable pathways for rapid, shallow groundwater movement. Missouri American Water – Joplin and Jasper Co. PWSD #1 both use deep wells to draw water from the Ozark aquifer. The online Missouri Geological Survey Geosciences Technical Resource Assessment Tool database shows there are two wells within a mile of the site that have not been abandoned.

Although the Joplin Oil Ponds site lies within the Tri-State Mining District, site impacts are not attributed to the history of mining and smelting that occurred in the district. Nevertheless, residences in the district benefit from EPA's continued efforts to address district-wide threats to groundwater, including connections to public water supplies and provided bottled water and/or point-of-use filtration for residences not connected to public water districts.

Local groundwater withdrawals create aquifer drawdown within the region, which adds uncertainty to the issue of potential contaminant mobility. Migration of contaminants from the site does not appear to pose a significant threat to local public water sources; however, any detection of contaminants in water produced by these wells would call for additional scrutiny. Treatment by both public water systems, verified by regular post-treatment testing, effectively removes lead and other potential contaminants from the groundwater, thus protecting customers from exposure.

Health Assessment:

The chemical of concern at this site is lead. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The contaminated soil on the site is under a cap and no known exposures are currently occurring.

Groundwater from the site is not being used and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Lebanon Phosphorus Spill

Site Name: Lebanon Phosphorus Spill

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: July 1, 1985

Site Address: Two miles northeast of I-44 and W Highway, east on gravel road alongside tracks for 200 feet past Huben railroad marker, Laclede County, Missouri, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 12, T33N, R17W, Phillipsburg Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: Burlington Northern Railroad/San Francisco Railway Company

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Nitrogen (nitrate), white phosphorus, and phosphate

Quantity: 5,000 gallons in buried railcar

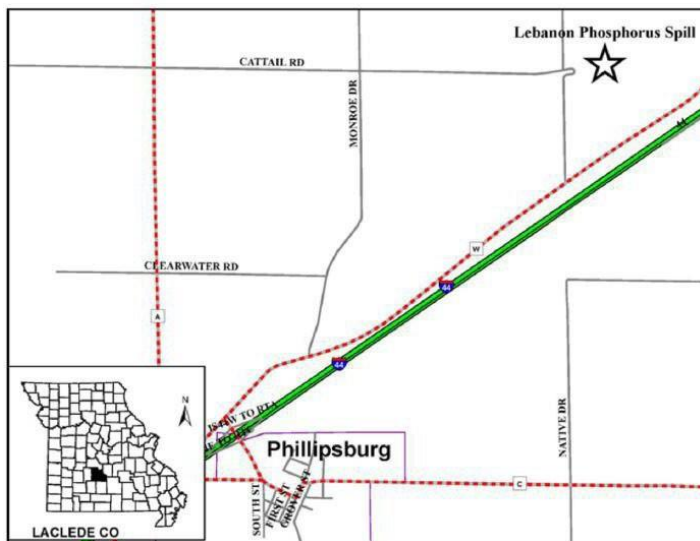
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Lebanon Phosphorus Spill site resulted from the Aug. 13, 1972, derailment of a Frisco freight train, now Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF), about 2 miles northeast of Phillipsburg, Missouri. The wreck caused spillage of portions of two tank cars of "red and yellow" phosphorus, another car described variously as soda ash or 12-12-12 fertilizer, one car of "mineral wool," and one car of wooden ties. The wreck caused a fire, fueled by the phosphorus, which ignites on contact with air. One of the 10,000-gallon phosphorus cars was completely burned, while the other car was only half burned, leaving about 5,000 gallons of liquid; the percentage of phosphorus unknown.

BNSF buried both tank cars on site and capped the site. The current cap remains in good condition. The site is in an upland setting just north of the railroad tracks and east of a county road. No residences are in the immediate vicinity, and land use is agricultural.

Remedial Actions:

In August 1972, BNSF buried the two wrecked tank cars on property adjoining the railroad property in order to extinguish the phosphorus fire. BNSF capped the burial site with an



asphalt pad. BNSF placed a stone marker containing warnings not to drill or dig on top of the pad. Over the years, the asphalt cap began to deteriorate and crumble. In October 1988, BSNF installed a new 4-inch-thick concrete cover. The cover measures about 60 by 90 feet, and BNSF graded the cap slightly to prevent ponding of water. It consists of a sand layer covered by 5-ounce polypropylene, then covered by an 18-mil mirafi-coated geotextile fabric. To prevent damage to the cover, BNSF placed sections of steel pipe around the pad's perimeter to prevent vehicles from driving over it.

MoDNR and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) conducted well sampling in 1994, 1996, and 1999, and found no evidence of contamination above the drinking water standards in any of the tested wells.

In 2011, DHSS analyzed two private wells for total phosphorus. Test results showed total phosphorus levels of 16 parts per billion (ppb) and 17 ppb, though there is no corresponding federal regulatory limit for total phosphorus in drinking water. In 2013, DHSS sampled specifically for white phosphorus, the most toxic of the three forms of phosphorus. One location allowed DHSS to re-sample, and the analysis for white phosphorus revealed that it was not detected.

To determine if contaminant migration had occurred, BNSF collected subsurface soil samples advanced to a depth of 20 feet below ground surface and adjacent to the buried railcars in 2000 (six borings) and 2007 (eight borings). Phosphorus sample results ranged from 67.8 to 6,260 parts per million (ppm), and from less than 11.5 to 583 ppm, respectively. Background concentrations of phosphorus range from 400 to 1,000 ppm, according to information obtained from Missouri State University. At the time of the soil investigation, BNSF did not encounter groundwater. BNSF repaired and resealed the concrete cap as a preventive measure to ensure its continued effectiveness. BNSF established new fencing around the cap's perimeter of sufficient height to discourage vandals.

In September 2013, BNSF conducted site groundwater monitoring activities. Due to the absence of groundwater in both monitoring wells, BNSF installed only two of the four proposed monitoring wells, MW-01 and MW-02. BNSF did not observe water in these two wells. The total depths for MW-01 and MW-02 were 29.10 feet below ground surface and 25.47 feet below ground surface, respectively.

On Sept. 25, 2013, as part of routine track maintenance, a BNSF maintenance-of-way crew excavated soil beneath a mainline track, which is adjacent to the Lebanon Phosphorus site. BNSF stockpiled excavated soil approximately 50 feet northwest of the concrete pad. The maintenance-of-way crew observed intermittent small wisps of smoke coming from the stockpiled soil.

On Sept. 26, 2013, Compliance One, the environmental contractor responsible for the concrete pad's annual sealing, observed smoke coming from a single location in the soil stockpile and reported this to the BNSF Environmental Remediation Manager. The stockpiled soil was located near trees; therefore, BNSF requested that Compliance One move a portion of the soil to an area on site that was not near vegetation. The contractor also reported seeing small, intermittent wisps of smoke while moving soil. The contractor assumed the material releasing smoke was yellow or red phosphorus reacting with oxygen in the air. The contractor moved a portion of the stockpile and placed a construction fence around it to limit access by unauthorized personnel. The contractor placed plastic sheeting over the soil and silt fencing around the stockpile to limit soil migration via storm water runoff. The contractor estimated the

volume of phosphorus in the soil to be a very small percentage of the soil stockpile, based on visual observations made by the maintenance-of-way crew and by Compliance One staff.

On Nov. 21, 2013, BNSF submitted to MoDNR a work plan for managing the soil stockpile. On Feb. 3, 2014, the contractor submitted a finalized Health and Safety Plan. The work to address the contaminated stockpile soil started in April 2014, and the contractor completed final grading and seeding of the storm water berm in September 2014. BNSF placed signs along the right-of-way in this area to notify maintenance-of-way crews not to excavate the soil without notifying the BNSF environmental remediation manager. In addition, BNSF delineated the location on its internal Geographic Information System.

In April 2015, the consultant made a site visit and discovered vehicle ruts in the revegetated area. BNSF regraded and reseeded the damaged vegetated area. The consultant had concrete barricades installed to prevent future trespass by vehicular traffic.

In 2019, BNSF advised MoDNR of planned excavation work to upgrade signals in the area. A Soil Management Work Plan Addendum developed by the consultant and approved by MoDNR governed site preparation, air quality monitoring, excavation, soil handling, testing, and treatment, and site restoration. A licensed Missouri well driller properly abandoned the MW-01 and MW-02 in 2019, as well. The contractor continues to conduct semiannual site visits to monitor site conditions, mow vegetation, and perform concrete pad maintenance.

On April 29, 2024, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2024 annual inspection. The inspector found the cap surface to be in good condition with no signs of disturbance on or around the cap. BNSF has posted several warning signs next to and on the site cautioning against excavation without prior approval. Fencing and a locked gate continue to restrict access to the cap. The land use has not changed.

On May 14, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2024 annual inspection. The inspector found the cap surface to be in good condition with no signs of disturbance on or around the cap. BNSF has posted several warning signs next to and on the site cautioning against excavation without prior approval. Fencing and a locked gate continue to restrict access to the cap. The land use has not changed.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is in an upland setting. On-site soils are composed of stony and sandy clay residuum. Bedrock is composed of sandstone, chert, and dolomite of the Roubidoux Formation. The downstream area is characterized by numerous karst features, such as sinkholes and losing stream segments.

The residual soils in which the tank cars are buried are expected to be highly permeable at depth. Leakage from the tank cars could flow through the gravel and enter surface water at Jacob's Lake downgradient of the site. The potential also exists for downward vertical migration of contaminants directly into groundwater supplies. Any surface discharges ultimately would enter groundwater supplies through the losing drainage downstream of Jacob's Lake. Regional groundwater supplies could be affected if substantial wastes were to be released in a single event.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

One public water well, belonging to Laclede County PWSD #1, is located approximately 0.17 mile south of the site. This well is cased to 600 feet deep, and no site-related impacts are expected. No other public water wells are close to this site.

Health Assessment:

The major contaminants of concern found at the site are nitrogen (nitrate), white phosphorus, and phosphate. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

Currently, the phosphorus and contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath an engineered concrete cap. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

Based on the site information, there is no known contamination of ground or surface water. This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Lee Chemical

Site Name: Lee Chemical

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 1, 1984

Site Address: South of Old State Highway 210 and north of the railroad tracks, about 0.7 miles east of Highway 291 in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 28, T51N, R31W, Liberty Quadrangle.

Present Property Owners: City of Liberty (city)

Lead Agency: U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Waste Type: Trichloroethylene (TCE) and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Quantity: Not determined

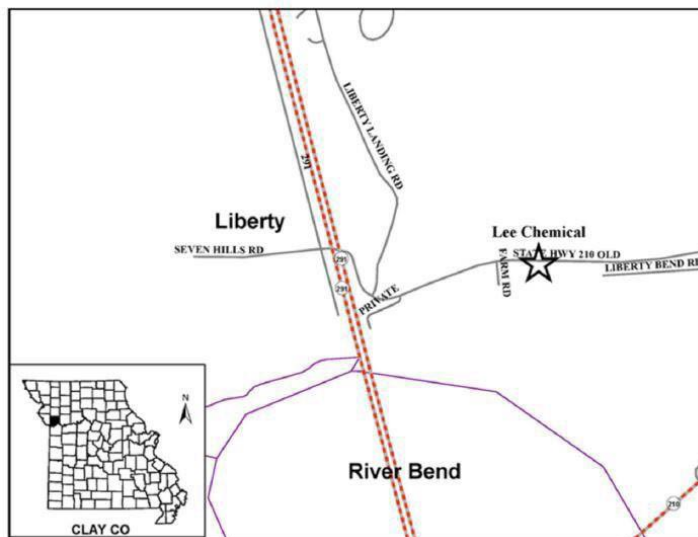
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Lee Chemical site is a former packaging, distribution, and disposal facility for various commercial and industrial chemicals, including chlorinated solvents. As a result of poor storage practices and abandoned drums left on-site, TCE and other VOCs are present in soils and groundwater at the site, as well as groundwater serving the municipal raw water supply wells offsite to the east and southeast. The city owns the site and is leading the remedial process with EPA and Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) oversight.

The site is a 2.5-acre narrow strip of land in a rural, industrial area situated between Old State Highway 210 to the north and the Burlington Northern Railroad to the south. A single residence is located to the northeast, followed by the Capitol Federal Sports Complex of Liberty. The site consists of a grass-covered area enclosed with chain-link fencing and one gated entrance.

From approximately 1920 through 1962, the site served as the city's water treatment plant. Beginning in 1965, the Lee Chemical Company leased the property from the city and operated out of the former municipal water plant. In 1975, the city evicted the Lee Chemical Company, who abandoned the site with hazardous substances and waste remaining.

In July 1977, the city removed approximately 300 55-gallon drums containing various hazardous wastes. In 1979, MoDNR detected TCE in the city's municipal supply wells. In 1982, MoDNR inspected the site and found additional deteriorating drums with apparent soil



contamination, prompting the EPA and MoDNR to sample municipal wells. Samples detected TCE as high as 440 parts per billion (ppb). The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level, or regulatory limit, for TCE in public drinking water is 5 ppb. In 1983, the city removed the abandoned municipal water plant. Subsequently, samples collected from the same municipal wells detected lower TCE concentrations but remained as high as 320 ppb. EPA also collected soil samples in the former treatment plant area and detected TCE as high as 4,500 ppb. The concentrations detected in soil were above the Missouri Risk-Based Corrective Action's lowest default target level, a screening level above which TCE may pose a health risk.

Remedial Actions:

The city conducted initial on-site cleanup activities via removal actions with oversight from the EPA and MoDNR and has also conducted remedial actions with interagency oversight. These actions have been effective in reducing TCE concentrations in on-site soils, groundwater, and groundwater supplying the municipal water well field.

On March 21, 1991, the EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site. The remedy described in the ROD features four elements: 1) continued extraction of contaminated groundwater; 2) installation of an on-site in-situ aqueous soil washing system; 3) discharge of the extracted groundwater under a State-issued permit; and 4) continued groundwater monitoring with progress reports. In March 1992, MoDNR and city entered an Administrative Order on Consent for the Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). In January 1994, the city began operating the RA as designed. The EPA and MoDNR determined that the system was operating as designed on April 26, 1994.

In January 2012, the city submitted an Optimization Evaluation Report (OER) to the EPA and MoDNR. Based on findings from the 2012 OER, the city conducted additional groundwater, surface water, and soil investigations to determine the effectiveness and potential to optimize the RA system. The city operated the system until Sept. 30, 2015. The RA system was halted to allow a comprehensive soil and groundwater re-evaluation as part of a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS). The RA system was never started again due to a determination that the soil washing system had surpassed its useful life.

On Jan. 1, 2024, the city submitted the Revised Final Soil FFS to the EPA and MoDNR for review. The 2024 Soil FFS compares various remedial technologies in meeting the site's remedial action objectives and validates excavation of contaminated soils as the preferred remedy at the site. The EPA and MoDNR submitted minor comments to the city but approved the document effective March 29, 2024. The EPA and MoDNR continue to work with the city to prepare a Proposed Plan and ROD Amendment, including public engagement for altering the remedy.

On July 10, 2024, the EPA and MoDNR completed the sixth Five-Year Review (FYR) report. The document concludes that the remedy is effectively protecting human health and the environment in the short-term. The seventh FYR period will begin in September 2028.

On April 25, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors noted nothing of significance. The site was in good condition.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on an alluvial plain of the Missouri River near the northern valley wall. The

site is underlain by about 60 to 90 feet of alluvium, with the upper 15 to 35 feet of alluvium, predominately fine-grained material. The deeper alluvium comprises mostly coarse-grained sands and gravels.

The water table is within 10 to 20 feet of the surface, and the flow direction is to the east-southeast. The city's municipal wells are located hydraulically downgradient of the site; therefore, the downgradient flow velocity is increased by the influence of the municipal wells.

Bedrock structure, type, and erosional configuration may influence the transportation of contaminants that have migrated downward to the base of the alluvium. Geophysical and borehole data indicate that the bedrock surface, while quite uneven, slopes generally to the south and east. The uppermost bedrock unit below the site is predominantly shale; however, it may also include thin sandstones and/or limestones.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city operates 11 municipal wells that draw from the Missouri River alluvium less than one mile east and southeast of the site. Remediation activities have significantly reduced site-related contamination by a reduction of VOCs in groundwater. Continued groundwater monitoring is recommended to help ensure site-related contamination does not impact the municipal wells.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at the site are acetonitrile; cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE); 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA or TCA); TCE; and vinyl chloride. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The soil on the site is still contaminated and the soil remedial system should be repaired or replaced since the current soil washing system has broken down over time. No exposures are currently occurring.

The groundwater on the site is contaminated and reports of detected levels of vinyl chloride, acetonitrile, and TCE suggest the need for further/continued monitoring of site contaminants. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Minker Property

Site Name: Minker Property

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: June 14, 1984

Site Address: 4037 West Rock Creek Road, Hillsboro, Jefferson County, MO

Present Property Owners: Scott and Jessica Jerca

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-
Tetrachlorodibenzo
-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin)

Quantity: Not determined

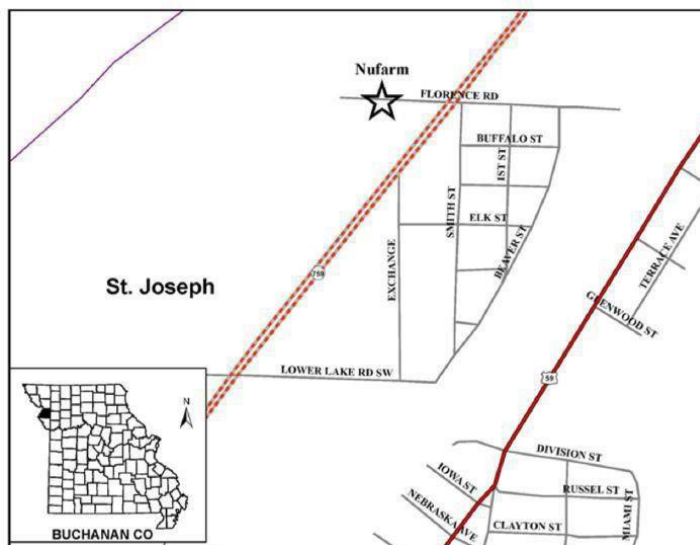
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Minker Property site is a residential property where soil that contained TCDD was imported and used as fill material. In 1971, a private contractor sprayed oil that contained TCDD in three horse arenas in eastern Missouri as a dust suppressant. In 1974, workers excavated TCDD- contaminated soil from the Bubbling Springs horse arena and used the soil as fill material in a residential area approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the arena. Based on the owner's name at that time, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated one of the affected residential properties as the Minker Property site. EPA conducted a removal action at each of the affected properties to excavate the TCDD-contaminated soil and replace it with clean fill. It was not possible to excavate all the contamination at the Minker property, and some TCDD- contaminated soil remains at depth.

On Sept. 24, 2003, the Minker Property was sold to a private citizen and has not been developed or otherwise changed since that time. The land surface of the site is vegetated with no structures. A fence surrounds the site with a locked gate to prevent public access.

Remedial Actions:

In 1988, EPA completed the cleanup at the Minker Property site. EPA excavated TCDD-contaminated soil to a 4-foot depth before workers struck bedrock and halted excavation. EPA's post-excavation sampling of this area showed that levels of TCDD as high as 266 parts per billion remained. EPA filled in and capped the excavated area with clean topsoil and installed permanent survey markers to delineate the area where contamination existed at



depth. EPA constructed erosion-control walls in the area where the contamination remains. The excavated material was temporarily stored on-site in five storage buildings before EPA transported it to a thermal treatment facility at Times Beach, Missouri, for incineration.

The Minker Property site is one of 27 eastern Missouri dioxin sites that are subject to a consent decree entered in federal court on Dec. 31, 1990. In accordance with the decree, EPA constructed a thermal treatment unit at Times Beach to destroy the TCDD-contaminated materials removed from this site. This included 26,420 tons of bagged materials that EPA transported from the Minker Property to the Times Beach Thermal Treatment Facility between December 1996 and February 1997. EPA removed the temporary on-site storage buildings as part of the cleanup, and site restorations are complete. EPA initiated a Five-Year Review for the Minker Property in March 2022. A completion date has not been set.

On April 22, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2024 annual inspection and noted the vegetation is thick and overgrown where the former Minker house and erosion control walls are located.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located in an upland area, with steep slopes adjacent to streams. Surface drainage from the site enters Romaine Creek, which loses water to the subsurface.

The surficial materials beneath the site consist of several feet of wind-deposited, silty clay, or loess, over stony clay that was derived from the weathering of bedrock. The bedrock is deeply-weathered limestone.

Water-tracing studies indicate that surface water lost to the subsurface in the upper reaches of Romaine Creek reemerges at two springs in the lower portion of the watershed. The water first reemerges at Mastis Spring, located about one mile north of the site. A portion of the water discharged from Mastis Spring is in turn lost to the subsurface, emerging at Bubbling Spring, about 1 mile farther downstream.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The nearest public water well to this site lies over one mile southwest and serves a mobile home park. The Minker Property site is not expected to impact this well.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is TCDD. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The remaining soil on the site is capped to prevent the movement of contaminated soil and no known exposures are currently occurring.

The site should not pose a threat to public drinking water and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department

of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Modine Manufacturing

Site Name: Modine Manufacturing

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 8, 1996

Site Address: 822 Industrial Drive,
Trenton, Grundy County, MO

Present Property Owner: Modine
Manufacturing

Lead Agency: Missouri Department
of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Cadmium, chromium,
copper, lead, and zinc



Quantity: Not determined. Approximately 36,000 gallons of metal hydroxide sludge disposed in an unlined pit.

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Modine Manufacturing Company (Modine) site is a vehicle radiator manufacturer who disposed of approximately 36,000 gallons of metal hydroxide sludge in a constructed, unlined pit measuring about 75 by 16 feet and 10 feet deep, from 1971-1976. This led to soil contamination with a variety of metals. The former pit area is now an open grassy field. In 1976, Modine built an addition to the manufacturing facility, which included a wastewater treatment facility.

On Sept. 9, 1995, Modine's contractor collected several soil borings downgradient of the sludge pit area. The sample results indicated that no significant migration of hazardous waste from the sludge pit area had occurred. Surface water and groundwater are at risk of contamination if metals migrate from the capped pit.

Remedial Actions:

In October 1998, Modine capped the area with clay and topsoil. The company seeded the area, and vegetative cover is now well established and well maintained. No additional remedial action has occurred.

On April 24, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors noted nothing of significance. The site appeared well kept and the vegetative cover over the clay and soil cap was well maintained. The site has perimeter fencing to

restrict access.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Settings:

This site is located on the Dissected Till Plains of northern Missouri. The area is blanketed by a layer of low-permeability till, consisting of a poorly sorted mixture of clay to boulder-sized particles. A thin mantle of loess, or wind-deposited silt, covers the till.

Bedrock composed of shale, limestone, clay, and sandstone is present at a depth of 50 to 100 feet below the surface. Gravel layers within the till provide the primary source of groundwater for this area. Yields from wells in the till generally are low, though very high yields may be obtained from pre-glacial stream deposits. These types of stream deposits exist east of the city of Trenton at a distance of more than two miles from the site.

Water from the consolidated bedrock is highly mineralized, and the mineral content increases with depth. Wells drilled to a moderate depth into bedrock may yield a limited amount of water that is of marginal quality.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Trenton obtains water from the Thompson River, which is unaffected by this site. No impacts to public water sources are anticipated from this site.

Health Assessment:

Contaminants of concern at this site include cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The remaining contaminated soil is contained in the sludge pit under a vegetated clay cap. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile and no known exposures to soil are currently occurring.

Based on previous sampling, the contaminated groundwater is contained in the area of the sludge pit. There is no known groundwater use or exposures to contaminated groundwater currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Neosho Digester and Trenches

Site Name: Neosho Digester and Trenches

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 9, 1984

Site Address: Neosho, Newton County, Missouri, part of NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 16, T24N, R32W, Neosho West Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: City of Neosho

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin) and 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

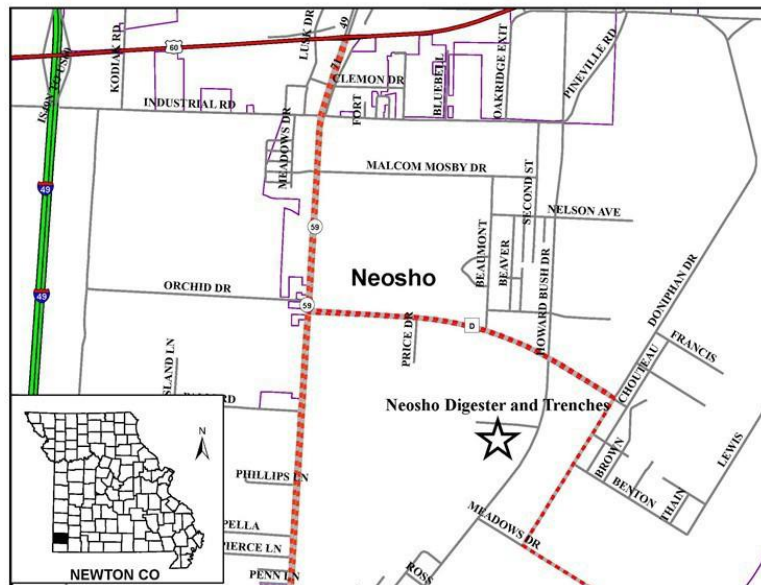
The Neosho Digester and Trenches site includes an abandoned concrete-lined sewage digester and the adjacent trench area. From 1971-1987, the site received contaminated rinse water and wastewater from the Northeastern Pharmaceutical and Chemical Company (NEPACCO). In 1981, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sampled the site and documented elevated TCDD and TCP concentrations in soil.

The city of Neosho continues to conduct wastewater treatment operations on this property directly west of the site. The city owns the site property, which is located on a dead-end road with a gate that is locked. The city's wastewater contractor, Alliance Water Resources maintains the grassy hill where the 0.89-acre site is located.

In 1971, NEPACCO, located in Verona, Missouri, put 225,000 gallons of contaminated rinse water and wastewater into the digester for the Neosho wastewater school to use in treatability studies. In 1978, the wastewater school dumped scrap material into the digester, causing it to overflow on the north and east sides. The wastewater school also excavated a trench next to the digester to bury the contaminated wastes. The city decommissioned the contaminated digester and provided a cap to prevent water infiltration and exposure.

The potential for groundwater contamination remains due to high soil permeability. Surface water contamination from erosion and stormwater runoff may also potentially occur.

Remedial Actions:



In June 1981, EPA collected samples from Buffalo Creek, both upstream and downstream, and from four local private wells. None of the samples detected either TCDD or TCP. As part of a 1984 EPA consent order, the city of Neosho capped the trench area. The city conducted subsurface investigations to determine engineering properties of subsurface soils. In June 1988, EPA drilled at an angle underneath the digester to check for TCDD contamination in the soil.

Soil samples contained no TCDD contamination, demonstrating that no leaks or cracks were present at the digester's base. Soil located in the trench to the east of the digester contains TCDD at a concentration of 0.5 parts per billion (ppb). The EPA consent order requires the city to maintain the clay cap and to restrict site access. No additional cleanup or groundwater monitoring was completed.

In early 2024, Alliance Water Resources, the wastewater management operator for the city of Neosho, abandoned and plugged four unused monitoring wells installed at the time of remedial activities.

On April 7, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. The drought conditions in southwest Missouri over the last two years have degraded the grass cover on the cap. The drought has also hindered site managers' efforts to establish new grass over bare soil, such as over the areas around the newly abandoned monitoring wells. MoDNR has asked the city of Neosho to restore the vegetative surface of the engineered cap so that it will drain rainfall as it was designed.

The inspector saw no evidence of trespassing and the use of the site has not changed.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located in an upland setting with surface drainage to the west. The topography and geology are typical of the Springfield Plateau.

Soils range from silty clay to silty and clayey gravel. Bedrock is Mississippian-age, cherty limestone. Permeability in this limestone is high along solution-enlarged openings. Springs and losing-stream segments are located in the upland drainages. However, no sinkholes are in the site's vicinity, and no record exists of any catastrophic sinkhole collapses in the immediate area.

Water lost to the subsurface recharges the shallow aquifer, which consists of cherty limestone. This aquifer is a water supply for individual homes in rural areas. It is separated from the deeper aquifer by a confining layer, the Chattanooga Shale. The deeper aquifer is the source for some public water supplies in the area, as well as some of the deeper private wells.

Rainfall in the area near the digester percolates through the underlying gravelly soil and migrates through fracture openings into bedrock. Some of the water discharges at nearby springs, and some is pumped from wells that are open to the shallow aquifer. Any water-soluble or liquid contaminants present outside the digester would follow the same pathway. The deeper aquifer has not been affected; however, connections between the upper and lower aquifer may exist due to the presence of wells that are open to both aquifers.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Although area geological conditions may allow rapid shallow groundwater movement, the closest public water well to this site is nearly 2 miles away. No impacts to public water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin) and 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath a soil cap. Since the contaminated soil is contained below a cap, it is not currently mobile and no known exposures to contaminated soil are currently occurring.

There are concerns of contamination leaching to groundwater; however, there is no known contamination of ground or surface water.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Overnite Transportation

Site Name: Overnite Transportation

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 22, 1992

Site Address: 7455 Hall Street, St. Louis, St. Louis City, MO

Present Property Owner: UPS Freight Inc.

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin)

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Overnite Transportation site is a location where Pacific International Express sprayed waste oil mixed with chemical manufacturing waste containing TCDD on a gravel-covered lot for dust suppression in the early 1970s. As a result, TCDD is present in the soil underneath an asphalt cap at U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved industrial levels at that time of 5- 20 parts per billion (ppb). Pacific International Express owned the property in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Overnite Transportation Company, now UPS Freight Inc., acquired the property in 1981 and used it as a trucking transportation hub.

The 10-acre site is located in an industrial area of St. Louis. Buildings cover approximately 57,000 square feet of the 10-acre parcel, and the remaining portions are paved. Midwest Shingle Recycling Company most recently operated on the property, where the company stored, ground, and recycled waste tear-off asphalt shingles. Midwest Shingle Recycling moved to a different location but left behind equipment and materials (shingles/waste). MoDNR's Waste Management Program is pursuing resolution of the illegal asphalt shingles disposal pursuant to state solid waste authority. The property is fenced and gated.

Deterioration or disturbance of the asphalt cap could result in direct exposure to TCDD-contaminated material.

Remedial Actions:

In 1990, EPA collected soil samples from within a 72-cell sampling grid established across the



parcel. TCDD was detected in six of the grid cells at concentrations between 1 and 5 ppb. These six grid cells were located in an area approximately 50 feet southwest of the existing main building. Five additional grid cells, located farther to the southeast, contained TCDD at between 1 and 2 ppb. TCDD concentrations were below 1 ppb in the remaining 61 grid cells. The cleanup criterion for TCDD at industrial and commercial properties, such as the Overnite Transportation site, was 20 ppb.

The Overnite Transportation site is one of 27 eastern Missouri dioxin sites that are subject to a Consent Decree entered in Federal District Court Dec. 31, 1990. In accordance with the Consent Decree, EPA constructed a thermal treatment unit at Times Beach, Missouri, to treat the TCDD-contaminated materials excavated from that site and from the 26 other dioxin sites. On July 21, 1995, EPA completed an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis. The purpose of the analysis was to select the remedy and cleanup criteria for the 27 dioxin-contaminated sites. Since the cleanup criterion for TCDD at industrial and commercial properties was 20 ppb, and no TCDD concentrations above 20 ppb were documented at this site, no excavation was conducted. In order to prevent future contact with the contaminated material at the site, a 6-inch asphalt cap was placed across the property.

On March 27, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which the inspector noted that the site is vacant, but a majority of the property is still covered with processed and unprocessed asphalt shingles deposited on site by previous tenant Midwest Shingle Recycling LLC. The shingles made it difficult to assess the conditions of the asphalt cap for most of the site. The visible asphalt showed cracking and there are areas of ponding water throughout the site.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Settings:

The site is located 0.5 mile west of the Mississippi River on the western edge of the flood plain. The site is protected from the river by an Army Corps of Engineers floodwall. The topography is flat, and the landscape is dominated by industrial development. The entire lot surrounding the buildings is paved with asphalt and concrete.

Surficial soils along Hall Street are a mixture of fill, alluvium and alluvial-type soils. The fill is composed mainly of construction debris deposited in low-lying areas during the 1930s to raise the land elevation. Specific locations of fill are unknown. The Mississippi River valley alluvium near the site is expected to be 45 feet thick or less and consists of silt with some sand. Coarser sands are expected to predominate the deepest level of the alluvium deposit. Permeability values across the flood plain can change significantly from layer to layer, especially in the near- surface units. While detailed investigation would be needed to evaluate the specific subsurface conditions at the site, soil permeability is expected to be moderate to high.

Bedrock beneath the site is Mississippian-age Ste. Genevieve Limestone, which is a massively bedded, sandy, clastic limestone, with some layers of chert and some sandstone lenses occurring locally. The Ste. Genevieve Limestone, and a sequence of similar Mississippian-age carbonates beneath it, are not favorable for drinking water wells. High concentrations of naturally occurring, dissolved solids in the area render the bedrock aquifers unsuitable for most purposes.

The water table is less than 20 feet from the ground surface at normal river levels. Due to its extremely low water solubility, TCDD is not expected to migrate readily into the

groundwater.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Louis obtains water from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers upstream from this site. No site-related impacts to public water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is TCDD. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained below an asphalt cap. The asphalt cap is weathered and covered in cracks, which could potentially lead to future exposures. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The water on the site is not anticipated to be contaminated or to affect human health. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Pigeon Hill Landfill

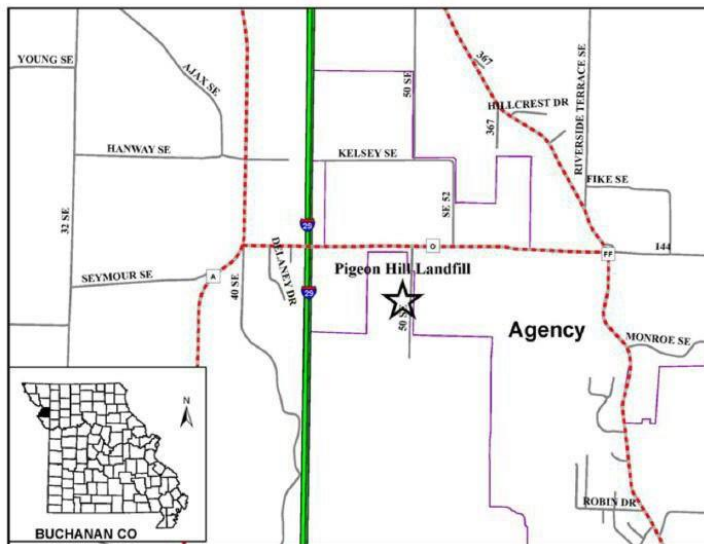
Site Name: Pigeon Hill Landfill

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: June 14, 1984

Site Address: Ten miles south of St. Joseph, bordering the Northeast corner of the Pigeon Hill Wildlife Area, St. Joseph, Buchanan County, SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 12, T56N, R35W, St. Joseph South Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: Buchanan County (Trustee)



Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), pesticides, heavy metals

Quantity: The landfill contains an estimated 100 tons of industrial wastes

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Pigeon Hill Landfill site consists of a 36-acre, closed landfill. Partially wooded ridges and valleys are present to the north and south. The site is directly north of and adjacent to the Missouri Department of Conservation's Pigeon Hill Conservation Area. The active 160-acre St. Joseph sanitary landfill is located across the road to the southeast. The Pigeon Hill Landfill received a mixture of residential, commercial and industrial waste between 1969 and 1978, when operations ceased. MoDNR estimates that various entities may have deposited more than 100 tons of industrial wastes in the landfill during that period. In 1994, Buchanan County took ownership of the property following the failure of the previous owner, Frank Norris, to pay taxes.

Prior to Buchanan County's landfill closure activities in 1999, leachate from seeps along the landfill's southern portion discharged into a drainage leading into Pigeon Creek, which flows through the Pigeon Hill Conservation Area. MoDNR's environmental sampling detected a variety of contaminants in the leachate and in surface water near a leachate seep. Contaminants detected in samples include: the heavy metals arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, nickel, and zinc; the VOCs acetone, cyclohexane, xylene, and carbon disulfide; pesticides and herbicides, including parathion, chlordane, heptachlor, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), and hexachlorobenzene; and the SVOCs pyrene, fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and 2,4-

dichlorophenol. MoDNR also detected several of these contaminants in landfill soil. People could be exposed to on-site contaminants if the landfill cover is not properly maintained.

Leachate from the landfill also has the potential to affect groundwater.

Remedial Actions:

In August 1995, Buchanan County constructed a runoff-collection pond in the landfill's northeastern portion to capture leachate surfacing in that area. In 1999, the county addressed this area through regrading and capping, and leachate runoff is no longer an issue. As part of the landfill's 1999 closure, the county conducted grading, shaping, and smoothing actions, and constructed a stormwater/leachate-collection pond at the landfill's southern end. The county pumps leachate regularly from three sumps on the landfill and takes it to St. Joseph's wastewater treatment plant. A final soil cap and vegetative cover is in place, and fencing surrounds the entire site.

MoDNR determined that Buchanan County met all closure requirements for the Pigeon Hill Landfill. The city of St. Joseph must continue to follow its management plan to repair the landfill cover when needed and continue to prevent leachate from leaving the landfill property.

On June 6, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors observed the landfill to be in good condition and well vegetated.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The on-site soils initially consisted of about 20 feet of loess underlain by variable thicknesses of glacial till. However, site disturbance altered the soil's natural conditions. Unconsolidated material directly beneath the landfill is expected to consist of about 0 to 10 feet of silty clay, underlain by sandy clay at depths of 10 to 15 feet below surface. The sandy clay reportedly contains interbedded sands ranging from 1 to 6 feet in thickness and at depths of 25 to 70 feet. These interbedded sand lenses contain appreciable amounts of shallow groundwater and could be affected by site contamination.

The uppermost bedrock beneath the site is the Amazonia Limestone. Because the till and underlying bedrock typically display very low permeability, there is little likelihood that contaminants will migrate into deep groundwater supplies. Furthermore, deep groundwater supplies in this area are typically marginal in quantity and quality.

Shallow, large-diameter wells may have been dug on or near the facility and could still exist on site. If abandoned wells were not plugged properly, groundwater supplies could be affected by contaminant migration down boreholes.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Joseph obtains water from alluvial wells along the Missouri River that are unaffected by this site. No impacts to public water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are acetone, arsenic, barium, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, cadmium, carbon disulfide, chlordane, chromium, cyclohexane, 2,4-dichlorophenol,

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), fluoranthene, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, nickel, parathion, pyrene, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), xylene, and zinc. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The soil on the site acts as caps over the filled runoff collection ponds. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact it should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The leachate from the site is the primary concern for contamination. Leachate from the landfill has the potential to affect groundwater; however, the site poses no risk to public drinking wells that service St. Joseph and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Prier Brass Manufacturing Company

Site Name: Prier Brass Manufacturing Company

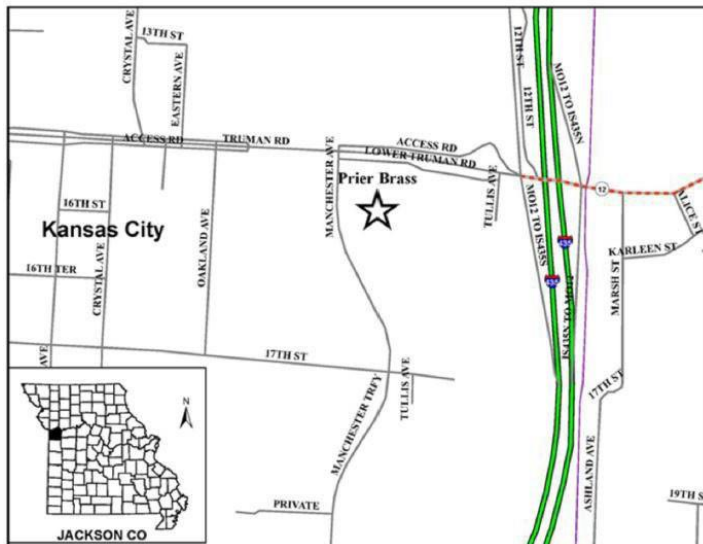
Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: July 14, 1986

Site Address: 7801 Truman Road, Kansas City, Jackson County, MO

Present Property Owner: WCA– KC Transfer, LLC

Lead Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)



Waste Type: Lead and cadmium

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Prier Brass Manufacturing Company (Prier Brass) site is a former brass manufacturing facility whose operation produced foundry waste containing high concentrations of lead and cadmium. Prier Brass operated from 1907 until 1985, when the company went bankrupt and ceased all manufacturing activities. Because of past manufacturing practices, lead and cadmium are present in on-site soil.

The privately owned site property is approximately 9.5 acres in size and is located in an industrial area of Kansas City, Missouri. The Blue River lies 300 feet west of the site. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed re-channelization of the Big Blue River in 2005, moving the channel away from the facility. The nearest residence to the site is approximately 0.4 mile to the east. The site currently has two large buildings on the property. Shelter Distribution Inc., a building materials wholesaler and manufacturer, is located on the property's northeast corner.

WCA Kansas City Transfer and Recycling (WCA) is located on the southwest portion of the property. WCA is a full-service, non-hazardous solid waste company providing waste collection, recycling, and disposal services to commercial, industrial, and residential customers. The property's northeast and southwest portions are gravel parking lots. The property owner restricts site access by a wall, or a fence provided with a lockable gate.

Investigations at the site began in 1984, when the Missouri Department of Natural Resources responded to a fish kill in the Blue River. The investigation revealed that Prier Brass was discharging a blueish-colored liquid into the river and disposing of foundry waste and

baghouse dust onto the north bank of the Blue River. MoDNR ordered Prier Brass to cease discharging wastewater to the river and to either pretreat the wastewater before release or discharge it to the city sewers with permission from the Kansas City Water department. MoDNR asked Prier Brass to test its foundry waste and baghouse dust to determine if it should be deemed hazardous wastes. Results from a composite sample of foundry waste and baghouse dust showed elevated levels of both lead and cadmium and some did exceed hazardous waste regulatory levels.

Remedial Actions:

In 1989, MoDNR conducted a Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection and discovered elevated concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead in various environmental media.

Extraction Procedure toxicity tests revealed that the foundry sand contained unacceptable levels of leachable lead. The baghouse dust contained unacceptable levels of both leachable lead and cadmium. MoDNR referred the site to EPA to conduct a removal assessment. EPA sampled and assessed the site to determine the extent of contamination. In February 1996, EPA completed a removal action during which it removed, stabilized, and shipped contaminated material off site for disposal. EPA designated 1,000 parts per million (ppm) as the total lead action level. Contractors filled in the excavated areas with clean fill. EPA does not plan to conduct additional cleanup actions. Contaminated foundry wastes remain under a portion of the building. EPA and the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry determined that leaving the waste underneath the building is protective of human health. Because contamination remains under some of the on-site buildings, and the potential for groundwater contamination at the site exists.

On June 16, 1997, EPA and the new property owner, CST, L.L.P., entered into a Prospective Purchaser Agreement for a portion of the Registry site that CST purchased. In 1997, CST installed a 4-inch layer of gravel, adding more gravel over the years, as the original gravel became compacted. In 1997, MoDNR approved a Change of Use request made by CST to develop the site as an operational base for a construction company that included a material recovery facility. The request adequately addressed human health and environmental concerns related to the proposed Change of Use. As part of this request, CST installed a truck weigh station, which required excavation into the previously buried baghouse wastes. CST also constructed a small building for use as an office in the area, adjacent to the Big Blue River channel.

In 2004, CST sold its interest in the property to Manchester Transfer, LLC. In May 2005, MoDNR issued the owner in succession, Manchester Transfer, LLC, a solid waste permit (# 609504) to operate a transfer station. In 2006, Manchester Transfer removed a large smokestack, along with the building's east-side section and rear dock.

In 2012, Manchester Transfer, LLC, sold the property to C Rae Properties, LLC. EPA's Covenant Not to Sue (formally known as a Prospective Purchaser Agreement) transferred to C Rae Properties, LLC. In 2014, WCA-KC Transfer, LLC purchased the property. EPA transferred the existing agreement and Covenant Not to Sue to WCA-KC Transfer LLC but added language that required the new owner to convert to the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act process during its ownership (i.e., before property transfer).

As of April 2015, the owner demolished both the original building and the building that stood over the area of interest. The owner left the existing floor slabs of both buildings intact, as well as all of the structural foundations. In 2017, the owner also removed the outside walls of the original building.

In May 2017, WCA submitted a permit modification request to MoDNR to construct an addition at the Kansas City Transfer building's north and west ends. In January 2018, MoDNR approved the request.

A new transfer station building was constructed and completed in January 2024. It was built around the shell of the old transfer station building as to not disturb the soil underneath.

On May 2, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual site inspection, during which the inspectors reported that the cap was observed to be in good condition.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located next to the Big Blue River. On-site soils are a mixture of fill material, underlain by alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Bedrock at depth of approximately 25' is composed principally of interbedded shale and limestone. Typically, the bedrock is characterized by low permeability.

The potential exists for off-site surface soil contamination, due to the proximity of waste materials to the Big Blue River. Floodwaters and surface runoff may wash these contaminants into the river. However, the potential for off-site migration via surface water decreased with completion of a removal action.

Depth to the water table is expected to fluctuate with the river stage but is probably between 10 and 25 feet below the flood plain surface. Contaminants in solution potentially could affect the shallow groundwater supplies of the Big Blue River alluvium. Although the alluvial sediments under the area of waste disposal have not been fully characterized, the effects of contamination on shallow groundwater likely are localized.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

No public water sources are located in the site's immediate vicinity, and no site-related impacts to public water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are cadmium and lead. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The remaining foundry waste had a layer of gravel placed on it or is covered by concrete foundations; therefore, no known exposures are currently occurring.

Based on the site information, there is no known contamination of ground or surface water.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change. For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri

Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

R & O Processors – Hwy 60

Site Name: R & O Processors – Hwy 60

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Oct. 10, 1991

Site Address: About three miles west of Granby on Highway 60 in Newton County, Missouri, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 10, T25N, R31W, Granby Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: Jessica D and David Wayne Spry

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Heavy metals and cyanide

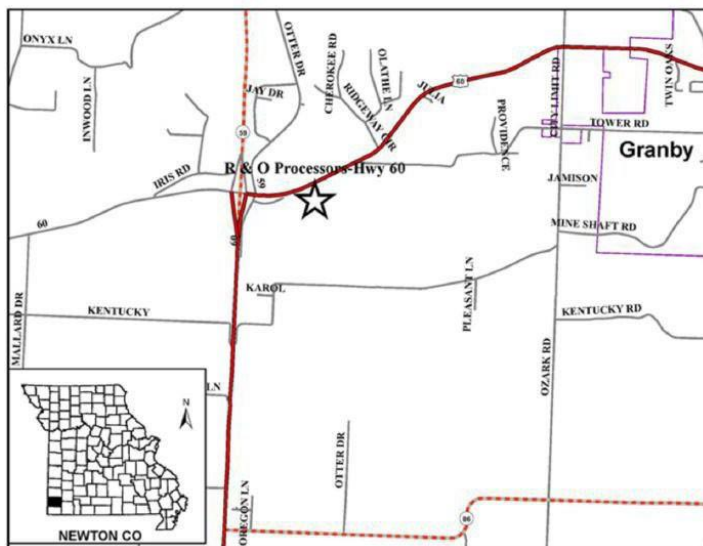
Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The R&O Processors (R&O) Highway 60 site is a former electroplating facility located 3 miles west of Granby on Highway 60 in Newton County. From 1981 to 1990, R&O performed metal-finishing processes using various metals, including zinc, brass, copper, chromium, and nickel plating. Because of mishandling of hazardous wastes and deterioration of the building's foundation and exterior sludge-storage vats, residual heavy metals and cyanide are present in surface soils and building media.

The site is in a rural, mixed residential and light industrial area. About 50 residences are located within 1 mile of the site, and 25 residences are within 0.5 mile. Residences border the site to the east, west, and north. Mixed woodland and pasture are the land uses to the south. Shoal Creek lies 1.75 miles north of the site. The former metal plating facility is located on a 1.2-acre parcel about 250 feet south of Highway 60. The site is adjacent to a larger 6.6-acre parcel that holds the residence of the former R&O operator. A modular home was established on the larger parcel after the 2023 Registry site inspection.

In 1990, the owners filed both business and personal bankruptcy and abandoned the former plating facility. In 1992, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) completed removal activities at the site. EPA removed and disposed of contaminated soils, plating wastes, and sludge. EPA sandblasted and pressure washed the former processing building and sludge storage vats outside the building's south end. A 1992 Public Health Assessment stated that



residual contaminant levels within the building media didn't present a significant threat to public health or welfare, provided that appropriate institutional controls are in place to ensure that future property use remains consistent with past industrial/commercial use.

In April 2004, MoDNR sampled surface soil from the former processing building's east side. Sample results showed metals, pentachlorophenol (PCP), and toluene at low concentrations. In May 2008, a tornado destroyed the building, leaving only the foundation and sludge storage vats. The owner placed broken building blocks in the vats. Well water samples collected from both the R&O facility well and the owner's residential well have consistently had detections of contaminants of concern (cadmium, chromium, copper, zinc, lead, nickel, and arsenic) below the maximum contaminant level for water. In the R&O facility well, only lead has been detected above the action limit. It was determined the occasional elevated lead levels are more likely attributable to the region's naturally occurring lead deposits.

In 2023, the R&O operator transferred ownership of the adjacent residential parcel to family members but continues to live in the original home on that parcel. The site owner advised MoDNR a modular second residence had been added to an adjacent property, approximately 100 feet southwest of the plating facility foundation. The R&O operator also transferred ownership of the Registry site to family members.

Remedial Actions:

In 1991, EPA conducted a removal assessment and determined that dangerous levels of heavy metals and cyanide, contained in several hundred drums, tanks, and vats of plating process waste, threatened the surrounding population, surface waters, and groundwater. Waste materials included spent acidic stripping and rinse solutions, as well as caustic sludge byproduct wastes.

In 1992, EPA contractors segregated and staged 600 drums for disposal as part of the removal activities. EPA excavated and transported a total of 1,220 tons of contaminated soil to an off-site landfill. EPA restored the site with 750 cubic yards of topsoil, followed by grass seed and straw. EPA decontaminated 50 tons of scrap metal on site and shipped it to a local scrap dealer. EPA shredded contaminated scrap wood (mostly pallets) on site and blended the resulting material with contaminated soil for disposal. EPA sandblasted and pressure washed the former on-site operations building. Twenty thousand gallons of generated wastewater were disposed of offsite.

After the EPA removal action, annual Registry site inspections identified stressed vegetation on the building's east side. On April 21, 2003, MoDNR conducted soil sampling that showed low concentrations of metals, pentachlorophenol (PCP), and toluene on the former processing building's east side.

In April 2001, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) sampled the on-site residential well, located less than 200 feet west of the former R&O operations building; lead, cadmium, and zinc were detected. Only lead and cadmium levels exceeded EPA action limits of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 5 ppb for cadmium. In August 2013, DHSS tested the on-site well again and did not detect lead or cadmium.

In 2003, DHSS sampled seven wells in this area for metals. Only lead was detected above the action level in one sample at 24 ppb. In 2005, DHSS sampled four wells in this area and found lead and cadmium exceeding action levels in one of the well samples. In 2011 and 2015, four

residents authorized well sampling. These samples did not detect contaminants above established standards warranting cleanup action. In 2017, one private well was sampled; only zinc was detected below action levels. In 2018, DHSS sampled one private well for cyanide, but it was not detected. The source of the lead and cadmium detections in the earlier off-site private well samples are unknown.

On April 16, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. Outside the Registry site boundaries, a modular second residence has been added to the adjacent property. The site owners, who are the residents of the modular home, reported they are using the former R&O Processors well and have installed a whole house water filtration system.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Settings:

The site is located on a ridgetop where the topography is nearly flat to gently sloping. Surface runoff flows to Dry Branch or to another unnamed tributary of Shoal Creek. Shoal Creek, which is a gaining stream, is located about 1.5 miles northwest of the site. Many of the tributaries to Shoal Creek lose flow to the subsurface.

Surficial materials are expected to be 30 to 40 feet thick and consist mainly of cherty, red clay residuum. The residuum is a weathered product of the underlying cherty limestone bedrock and typically exhibits a moderate to high permeability. The residuum's chert content varies, but it is often present as a relict structure, retaining its stratigraphic position.

Bedrock beneath the site is Mississippian-age Burlington-Keokuk Limestone, a medium- to coarse-grained limestone with chert beds and nodules. Weathering of bedrock has resulted in solution-enlarged fractures, bedding planes, caves, sinkholes, and springs. Such karst features have been observed in the area but are not known to exist beneath the site.

The uppermost aquifer comprises the Burlington-Keokuk Limestone and the underlying Elsey and Reeds Spring formations. All these units are cherty limestone. Together, these units have a thickness of about 265 feet beneath the site. Shallow groundwater flow is expected to be to the northwest toward Shoal Creek. Most private water supply wells use the uppermost aquifer.

The upper aquifer is separated from the lower aquifer by a confining unit composed of the Mississippian Northview Formation and Compton Limestone and the Devonian Chattanooga Shale. The lower aquifer includes Cambrian and Ordovician formations composed of sandstones and cherty dolomites. Water wells that require higher yields, such as community wells, must tap the deeper aquifer, which is hundreds of feet thick.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The nearest public water well to this site is more than 1 mile south and serves a church. No site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are heavy metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, zinc, lead, nickel, and arsenic) and cyanide. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site has been mostly removed and the remaining contamination is contained beneath the concrete foundation. No known exposures are currently occurring.

Groundwater on the site is not being used, and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Rheox, Inc.

Site Name: Rheox, Inc.

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: April 14, 1992

Site Address: 5548 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, St. Louis City, MO

Present Property Owner: Elementis Specialties

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Lead

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

Beginning in the late 19th century, National Lead (NL Industries) operated a white lead manufacturing facility at the Rheox site property, providing white pigment for paint and other products. The company also produced lead sulphate and chromate products, as well as rheological agents. Due to past manufacturing processes, high concentrations of lead are present in on-site soil.

The privately-owned property is located in an 8.33-acre industrial and commercial area at the southwest corner of the intersection of Macklind and Manchester avenues in St. Louis. Bordered by railroad tracks to the north and south, it is a roughly rectangular parcel of flat land.

The nearest residence is 500 feet northeast of the site. Several public parks are located within a 3-mile radius. The entire site is fenced to restrict access, and a security guard is on site. Lead-based pigment production at the site ceased around the time of World War II, when the company transitioned to lead chromate production. In 1990, National Lead discontinued lead chromate production and split off a division of the company as Rheox Inc. In 2000, Elementis Specialties acquired Rheox. Currently, the Elementis facility manufactures various surface-coating products.

High levels of lead are present in soil at the site. Elementis capped areas of high lead contamination with asphalt and concrete and covered the entire parcel with impermeable surfaces. There is no risk of exposure to lead contamination at the site, as long as Elementis maintains these surfaces. Disturbance or deterioration of the cap, or removal/modification of



on-site buildings, could cause direct exposure to lead contamination and result in migration of lead off site via surface runoff.

Remedial Actions:

During fall 1992, Rheox installed a cap consisting of a layer of asphalt over an impermeable geofabric liner. Rheox placed the cap across the eastern third of the parcel where no buildings are located. The owners have not conducted any additional remedial actions at the site. MoDNR has approved several change-of-use requests at the site to allow for subsurface utility work and property improvements.

On March 25, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection during which inspectors noted nothing of significance.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Settings:

The Rheox site is situated in an industrial corridor next to River des Peres, a Mississippi River tributary. As the city grew, the river channel was straightened, and the riverbed paved. It is now the main channel for the St. Louis City storm sewer system. Railroad tracks separate the site from the concrete banks of River des Peres. The site is level, with only 4 feet of total surface relief. Surface runoff flows into the river or into storm sewer inlets that feed the river.

Lead contamination likely is concentrated in fill material, which averages 6 feet thick across the site. The underlying natural soils are clay-rich, with moderate to low permeability. Perched water is present commonly at the fill-soil interface.

Although site-specific boring information is not available, bedrock is expected to be the Pennsylvanian-age Cheltenham Formation. The Cheltenham Formation comprises consolidated clays with thin, interbedded coal beds. Clay and coal were mined from most of the surrounding area. Open or water-filled mine cavities may be present under portions of the site. Mine deterioration has created several collapse features just south of the site, and engineering problems associated with mining still exist today. Groundwater recharge to the bedrock is limited. Under present site conditions, groundwater supplies do not appear to be threatened by lead contamination.

Groundwater from bedrock aquifers in St. Louis generally is high in dissolved solids, and no known water wells are in the site's vicinity.

The main concern is the potential for direct exposure to the contaminated material or off-site migration of lead contaminants via surface water runoff. Mobilized lead or lead-contaminated soil particles entering River des Peres may be deposited in sediment traps downstream, or may eventually reach the Mississippi River, about 8 miles downstream of the site.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Louis obtains water from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. No site-related impacts to public water supplies are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminant of concern at this site is lead. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The contaminated soil on the site is contained under capped areas, and the property is fenced and gated to restrict public access. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact, the soil should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The area does not rely on groundwater for drinking water and no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Riverfront Landfill

Site Name: Riverfront Landfill

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 14, 1984

Site Address: Levee Road at Chouteau along the south bank of the Missouri River from River Mile 363.5 to 359.0, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, NW 1/4, Sec. 27; SE 1/4, Sec. 22; N 1/2, Sec. 17; N 1/2, Sec. 16; SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, and SW 1/4, Sec. 15, T50N, R33W, North Kansas City Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: City of Kansas City

Lead Agency: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Waste Type: Metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

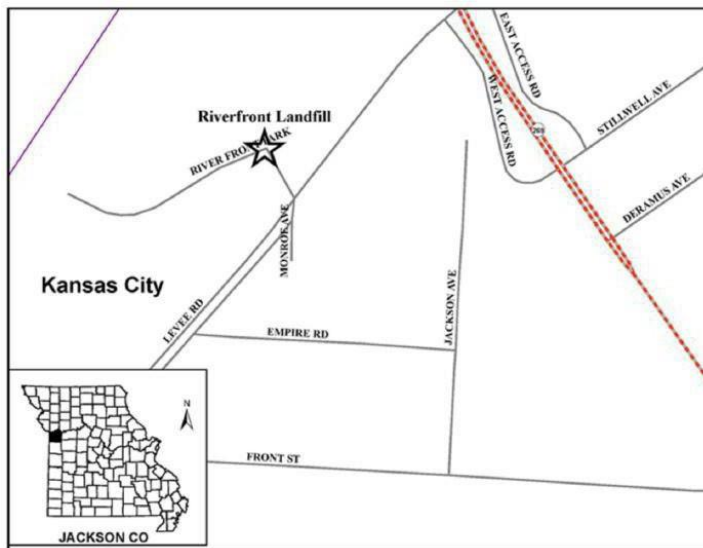
Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Riverfront Landfill site formerly operated as an unregulated landfill for domestic and a variety of industrial waste types, including construction, demolition, non-infectious hospital, power plant, general chemical, paint sludge, polishing solvents, and electroplating wastes. Because of these past disposal practices, metals, VOCs, and SVOCs are present in surface soil.

The site is located on the south bank flood plain of the Missouri River in Kansas City, Missouri, and extends southward to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' East Bottoms Levee. This levee is set back approximately 1,000 feet from the riverbank and runs the entire length of the site. The site extends eastward from a point about 4,000 feet southwest of the Chouteau Trafficway Bridge to a drainage swale adjacent to the Harry S Truman Bridge. The site is approximately 1,000 feet wide by 3.5 miles long and covers an area of approximately 420 acres.

From 1950 to 1972, the Kansas City Public Works Department operated the site as a landfill. Until 1963, waste disposed of at the site was unregulated, and the city kept inadequate



records on the waste materials the landfill accepted. In 1968, due to prohibition of open burning and backyard incinerations, an estimated 150,000 domestic burn barrels had been disposed of at the site. After 1968, only domestic waste and demolition debris were accepted. In November 1985, the Kansas City Parks and Recreation Department closed the Riverfront Landfill.

As was common practice in solid waste disposal during the 1950-1972 period, the landfill operated without liners, leachate controls, or multilayer final covers. Burning, in combination with land disposal, was the customary practice. The landfill placed solid waste in shallow trenches or pits and often burned and eventually covered the waste with available soil. The landfill treated liquid waste in a similar manner. Burning of liquid waste, specifically polychlorinated dibenzofurans, may have created polychlorinated biphenyls, which are environmentally persistent. Most cover soils were composed of silt and sand.

Excavating soil to the water table and having no landfill liner may contribute to infiltrating materials contaminating groundwater. Local industries use the groundwater for their processes. Surface runoff is toward the Missouri River.

Remedial Actions:

In June 1981, the city of Kansas City notified EPA that the site might contain hazardous waste. In 1982 in response to this notification, EPA conducted a preliminary site investigation of surface and subsurface soil and found inorganic metals at higher levels than the expected range, and VOCs above detection limits. EPA also detected polychlorinated biphenyls at levels well below the 50 parts per million (ppm) Toxic Substances Control Act standards for old disposal sites.

For descriptive purposes during past studies, EPA divided the site into three areas. Area I lies to the west of the Chouteau Bridge, while Area II is located between the Chouteau and I-435 bridges, and Area III lies to the east of the I-435 Bridge.

EPA installed shallow groundwater monitoring wells to investigate potential groundwater contamination. In 1983 and 1984, EPA performed additional studies, which resulted in a recommendation to close the site, including the developed public areas. In 1984, the city of Kansas City collected samples that indicated on-site soil concentrations of lead from 49 to 8,000 ppm. The health-based action level for lead in residential soil is 400 ppm.

In June 1987, EPA and the city signed an administrative order on consent to conduct a response investigation. In July 1987, EPA issued a separate Administrative Order on Consent under Section 3013 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to the city. The city was required pursuant to the order to conduct groundwater monitoring, keep the site closed to the public, and clean up or cap lead-contaminated soil once the groundwater monitoring was complete.

From 1987 to 2004, the city of Kansas City conducted several studies to assess on-site contamination levels. In January and April 1988, the city sampled groundwater at 18 monitoring wells. Sampling results showed arsenic, barium, chromium, lead, benzene, and vinyl chloride in groundwater at concentrations above EPA's drinking water standards, the maximum contaminant levels.

In February 1990, the city submitted a final Groundwater Investigation report for Riverfront Landfill, which included a groundwater risk assessment. The risk assessment concluded that, under conditions at that time, exposure to on-site groundwater and surface water contaminants did not present unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.

The principal concern at the site is the potential for direct human contact with contaminated surface soils. Investigations of Area I documented elevated lead levels in soil. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) agreed that the city of Kansas City's plan to cap areas of Riverfront Landfill showing lead concentrations above 500 ppm would be protective of human health and the environment, provided the site remains on the Registry. In 1992, the city of Kansas City capped selected portions of Area I. The city also installed a chain-link fence on the west side of Area II, the east side of Area III, and south of the levee along both Area II and Area III. The flood of 1993 damaged the fence in some areas and affected the cap, and the city subsequently repaired both the fence and cap.

In 1995, EPA sent a No Further Action letter to the city of Kansas City with respect to lead leaching into the groundwater. The city continues to monitor on-site groundwater. The city enrolled the site in MoDNR's Brownfields/Voluntary Cleanup Program but withdrew it in 1999. Upon acceptance into the VCP, the party interested in developing the site into a riverboat gambling operation was unable to obtain a gaming license and withdrew from the VCP.

In 1999, MoDNR approved installation of a stormwater drain sewer through the landfill, and the installation of a stormwater pumping station in 2000. In 2003, MoDNR approved the city to refurbish and reopen the boat ramp in Riverfront Park, which provides access to the Missouri River.

In 2004, the city of Kansas City conducted an additional investigation in Area I of Riverfront Park to evaluate the current conditions with respect to the park's limited use during the June-July 2004 Lewis and Clark celebration. The investigation included collecting surface soil samples for lead analysis and surveying the surface and subsurface for methane. MoDNR and DHSS agreed that the results of the surface soil lead sampling would be compared to cleanup levels for Missouri Soil Target Concentration for lead under Scenario A (residential use) of 260 ppm. With the exception of one sample, none of the lead concentrations detected in the surface soil samples from the 2004 sampling event exceeded the action level of 260 ppm. Lead was detected at 320 ppm in the sample from the park area's southwest corner, in a wooded area south of the access road to the boat ramp. There is no vehicle access to this area, and it is not suitable for camping. Levels of methane detected in all samples from all aspects of the investigation were well below applicable guidelines.

MoDNR is assisting the city in developing a master plan for the site, which includes creating a recreational green space. The city characterized all areas of the site and did not find any compounds at levels that would prohibit recreational use.

During the Fiscal Year 2023 annual inspection, the inspector noted that part of the land adjacent to the drainage ditch east of the Chouteau Bridge gate had been washed out. This area of the landfill does not have public access. The rest of the site was in good condition, vegetated and well maintained.

On March 21, 2025, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Waste Management Program approved a work plan titled "Kansas City, MO South Resilience Water Treatment Plant Study, KCMO Drilling and Operations Work Plan." The purpose of the study is for proposed source water test well drilling at the former Riverfront Landfill. The subsurface

investigation consisted of three test drill locations, two of which are located within the former Riverfront Landfill boundary.

On May 2, 2025, MoDNR completed the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which the inspector observed that the washed-out area from the 2023 inspection was still present. In this area, it appeared that possible fill material was exposed on the hillside. City of Kansas City personnel were instructed to monitor the area periodically, especially after rain events, and to fix the washed-out section when feasible. The rest of the site was in good condition, well vegetated and maintained.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is on the Missouri River flood plain. Soil texture may range from clay to sand, but for the most part, it is predominantly coarse material with moderate to high permeability.

The site sits directly atop the Missouri River alluvium, which is an important groundwater source for the area. The Pennsylvanian-age Kansas City Group underlies the alluvium, which is composed of interbedded limestones and shales with low to moderate permeability. Surface infiltration from rainfall and runoff from adjacent areas, as well as floodwaters from the river during high stages, recharge the alluvium. Surrounding and underlying bedrock may also recharge this area. Under normal flow conditions, groundwater flow is toward or parallel to the river. Under abnormally high flow conditions, groundwater flow may be away from the river.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

No public water sources are located near this site. The city of Independence's well field is approximately 4 miles downstream of the site and draws from the Missouri River alluvium, but no site-related impacts are expected.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are benzene, beryllium, bromodichloromethane, chlorobenzene, chloroform, chromium, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethene, ethylbenzene, lead, mercury, selenium, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, toluene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethene, and vinyl chloride. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil is contained under a cap. The washed-out area is still a concern, but it will continue to be monitored. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The site's groundwater is contaminated, but no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Syntex – Verona (East)

Site Name: Syntex – Verona (East)

Classification: Class 4

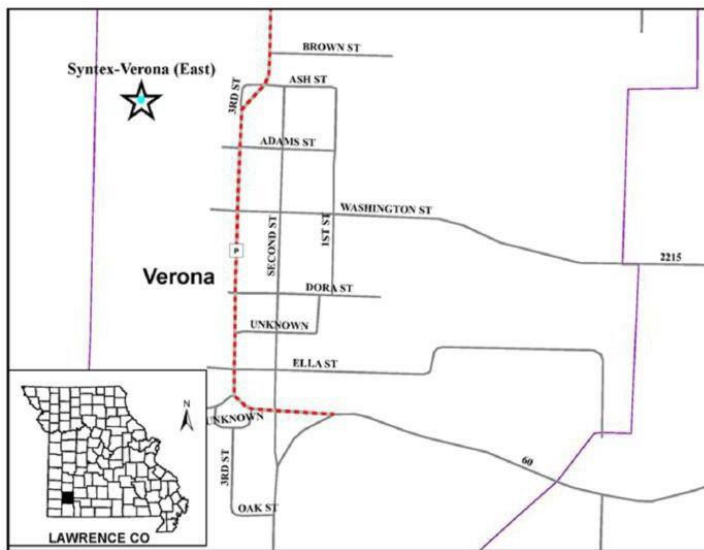
Date of Registry Placement: Jan. 1, 1984

Date of NPL Listing: Sept. 8, 1983

Site Address: 299 Extension Street, Verona, Lawrence County, Missouri

Present Property Owner: BCP Ingredients, Inc.

Lead Agency: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)



Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin) and 1,4-dioxane

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Syntex – Verona (East) site is located within an active chemical production facility that is primarily used for choline production and ethylene oxide repackaging. Historically, the site produced hexachlorophene and one component for Agent Orange, a Vietnam-era defoliant. Production of these compounds resulted in the formation of TCDD as a by-product. Soils and groundwater are the primary media of concern for dioxin contamination at the site.

The privately-owned facility consists of approximately 100 acres along the eastern bank of the Spring River, within the 100-year flood plain. Private residences are located to the east of the site, separated by railroad tracks. BNSF Railway services the railroad tracks. The city of Verona Wastewater Treatment Facility lies along part of the northern perimeter of the site, west of the railroad tracks. The facility consists of office space, manufacturing areas, aboveground storage tanks, parking areas, grassy areas, and a rail spur.

Chemical production and manufacturing have occurred at the facility since 1961. Several owners and operators have occupied the facility since it was constructed. The Agent Orange production, which created dioxin as a by-product waste stream, occurred from approximately May 1968 to January 1972. In 1978, EPA first identified dioxin in fish tissue samples collected from the Spring River.

EPA and MoDNR investigations have delineated the nature and extent of the dioxin

contamination. Remediation activities, including soil excavation and thermal treatment, are complete. EPA conducts groundwater monitoring and inspections on a regular basis. These monitoring activities do not show unacceptable risks to industrial workers or short-term contract workers at the site.

Remedial Actions:

From 1988 to 1990, Syntex conducted on-site remedial actions under EPA oversight and in accordance with the 1988 Record of Decision. Remedial actions included excavating TCDD-contaminated soils, decontaminating and disposing of TCDD-contaminated equipment, off-site thermal treatment of excavated soils and cleaning solutions, and establishing and maintaining of vegetative soil covers over areas exceeding TCDD threshold levels.

The site's remediated areas include a lagoon area, spray irrigation areas, a slough area, a PCB spill area, and a T-1 Dike area. These areas do not contain levels of TCDD greater than 20 parts per billion (ppb), based on the EPA-approved Facility Implementation Plan and standard sampling methodologies.

Starting in 1970, North Eastern Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals Company (NEPACCO) operated a drum storage area in the plant site's northeast end that consisted of an enclosed building on a concrete slab. NEPACCO used the drum storage area until August 1996 to temporarily store hazardous waste. NEPACCO later closed the drum storage area in accordance with a MoDNR-approved Closure Plan (dated Oct. 2, 1996) by removing all waste material, the storage building, and concrete slab, and sampling soil underneath the former building. Soil sampling documented residual contamination below health-based levels at the time. In June 1997, NEPACCO submitted an Interim Closure Documentation Report.

In August 1996, Syntex sold the manufacturing plant and surrounding property east of the Spring River to DuCoa, an animal nutrition company. As part of the property sale, Syntex and DuCoa agreed to file a General Warranty Deed, recorded in September 1996, which restricts the site to industrial uses. In November 1997, Syntex filed another Deed Notice on the site's DuCoa-owned portion to advise any potential property purchaser that residual cadmium, lead, and mercury contamination was present above background concentrations in soils near the former drum storage area. The contaminant levels were below health-based screening levels. In June 1998, Syntex filed another Deed Notice for the former drum storage area to define the horizontal and vertical extent of residual soil contamination. In 2001, DuCoa sold the site to BCP Ingredients Inc. (BCP), another animal nutrition company.

After Syntex conducted the remedial action for soils, groundwater, and surface water, EPA determined that site conditions were protective of human health and the environment. However, after conducting its 2012 and 2017 Five-Year Reviews (FYRs), EPA concluded that the remedy's overall protectiveness could not be determined without additional information. This was due to changes in risk assessment methodology, assumptions, and toxicity values that occurred after selecting the remedy.

In September 2016, to address the issues identified in the 2012 FYR, Syntex entered an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with EPA. The 2016 AOC's purpose is to direct Syntex to perform additional site investigations so that EPA can determine whether the remedy remains protective. The additional investigations included: soil, sediment, and groundwater sampling; monitoring well installations; and hydrogeological and geotechnical characterization. The 2016 AOC also included reassessment of human health and ecological

risk using current methodology, assumptions, and toxicity values.

In 2017, with EPA oversight, Syntex began conducting additional site characterization and risk assessment described in the 2016 AOC. EPA has continued oversight of Syntex's work to satisfy the 2016 AOC's requirements to address data gaps. This work will continue until the remaining questions can be resolved and EPA can adequately evaluate the remedy's protectiveness of human health and the environment.

On Jan. 9, 2019, an Environmental Covenant (EC) covering the Syntex facility site's East Area went into effect. The EC ensures protection of human health and the environment for any land disturbances. The EC also requires the property owner to sample and assess the soils for dioxin, dioxin-related compounds, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), prior to disturbance or excavation. The EC also requires proper maintenance of asphalt and concrete-covered areas, and prohibits groundwater use at the site.

In 2019, EPA held two public availability sessions and took part in an open Verona city council meeting to provide updates to the community about ongoing site activities performed by Syntex under the 2016 AOC. Also in 2019, EPA initiated a large-scale, domestic drinking water well sampling program in response to investigations that identified 1,4-dioxane in the groundwater at the site and to address the public's concern that site contaminants might be present in domestic drinking water wells. 1,4-Dioxane is soluble in water and does not readily biodegrade in the environment. In December 2019 and January 2020, EPA sampled more than 90 domestic wells serving residences and a church within 2 miles of the site.

EPA analyzed water samples for 1,4-dioxane, as well as for other semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), dioxins, and dioxin-like compounds. EPA also sampled one small public water supply for 1,4-dioxane. 1,4-Dioxane was detected at low levels consistently in one domestic well, and at very low levels – near the laboratory detection limit – in two other domestic wells. EPA determined there were no impacts to the domestic wells by site-related contaminants above relevant EPA health-based standards.

On Dec. 9, 2021, EPA held a public availability session in Verona to update the public on recent site activities, and to announce the start of the next FYR.

On Sept. 26, 2022, EPA finalized the sixth FYR report, which identified issues and recommendations for OU01 related to the flood berm's limitations, improper drainage in the former lagoon area, and need for an Operations and Maintenance Manual or Plan. Issues and recommendations for OU02 were related to uncapped and unsecured irrigation pipes and monitoring wells. EPA determined that the OU01 remedy is protective of human health and the environment in the short-term and the OU02 remedy is protective.

On June 9, 2023, BCP Ingredients, Inc. and Syntex Agribusiness, Inc. entered an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent for Focused Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to conduct a source investigation to determine the potential or threatened source of 1,4- dioxane and chlorobenzene, as well as other hazardous substances added by EPA.

On May 16, 2025, Syntex provided EPA with a Notice of Completion of Work for additional site investigations required under the 2016 AOC. Syntex also requested EPA agree the requirements of the 2016 AOC had been met. The request is under review.

On June 11, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection. On the date of the site visit, construction of a new administration building was in progress. The existing administration building was still in use. The location of the new building is directly south of the existing administration building in the old parking lot. The construction footprint is within the remediated area referred to as the Grid Area. The construction plan was approved by EPA and MoDNR in accordance with the East Area EC. The pavement condition in the T-1 Dike and Spill areas was good and did not have open cracks or potholes. The Burn, Irrigation, and Lagoon Areas were posted with warning signs. The condition of vegetative cover for these three areas was good with no signs of serious soil disturbances or invasive woody vegetation.

As part of plant security, BCP manages incoming and outgoing access to the site on a 24-hour basis. No concerns were identified in the site use that would threaten the integrity of the engineered remedies.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on the Spring River flood plain, which features numerous abandoned meanders. The meanders consist of gravelly materials, having a higher permeability than the surrounding materials. A portion of the site sits atop an abandoned channel that was filled prior to plant construction.

Two bedrock aquifers are present at the site: the shallow Mississippian limestone aquifer, called the Springfield Plateau Aquifer, and a deeper aquifer made up of Cambrian- and Ordovician-age carbonates and sandstones called the Ozark Aquifer.

The Springfield Plateau Aquifer is made up of cherty limestone that directly underlies the alluvium. This aquifer supplies limited yields to shallow wells and is subject to contamination from local sources, such as septic tanks and agricultural runoff, either through permeable soil and bedrock or through poorly cased wells. At this site, the alluvial materials and the Mississippian bedrock are connected hydraulically. Shallow groundwater flow is generally north- northwest toward the Spring River.

The Ozark Aquifer, present typically at depths greater than 300 to 400 feet, supplies water to major industrial and municipal users and individual landowners in the area. In general, the Ozark Aquifer in this region of the state has not been affected by surface contamination; however, some localized pollution has resulted because of poorly cased deep wells that penetrate both the upper and lower aquifers.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The closest public water well to this site lies about 0.5 mile east of the city of Verona and serves a small subdivision. The well is cased to 360 feet deep and draws from the deep Ozark Aquifer.

Site-related impacts are unlikely. The combined Aurora-Verona public water system also uses deep wells to draw water from the Ozark Aquifer, but their closest well to this site is more than 2 miles to the east-northeast. No site-related impacts have been documented in public wells.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at the site are 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin) and 1,4-dioxane. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with this contaminant.

The remaining contaminated soil is contained in an area covered by an environmental covenant that requires testing and evaluation before work can be performed in the area. No known exposures are currently occurring.

EPA testing on public and private water supplies have shown drinking water does not exceed health-based standards.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Trenton Landfill

Site Name: Trenton Landfill

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: June 10, 1992

Site Address: Northeast of Trenton, east of Highway 65 in Grundy County, Missouri, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 10, T61N, R24W, Trenton Quadrangle

Present Property Owner: Edwin Beechy

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: Heavy metals, herbicides, and paint waste

Quantity: Not determined

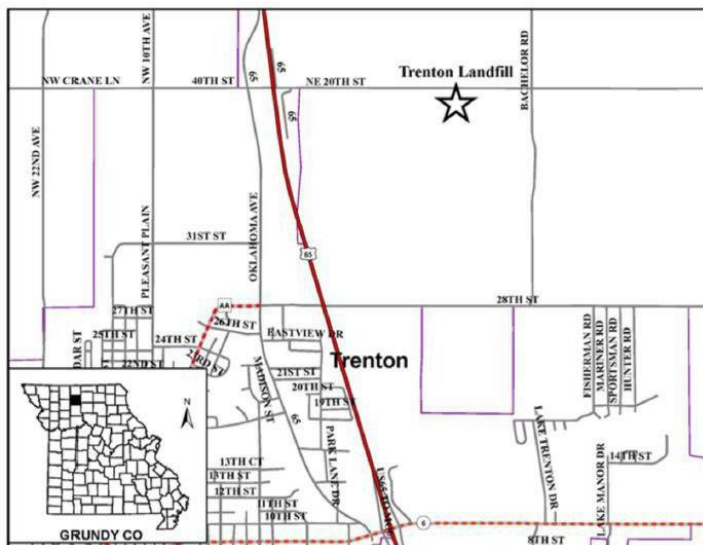
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Trenton Landfill site is an inactive 40-acre sanitary landfill with heavy metal, paint waste, and herbicide contamination.

The privately owned site is located 2 miles northeast of the city of Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri. Currently, the property appears to be an open field, but the waste mass remains buried on site. The owner planted native grasses, trees, and forbs as part of the site's stabilization. The property is located in a predominantly rural agricultural area. The site is fenced along the east and south sides, but is open along Muddy Creek to the west, and along the road to the north. The owner posted "No Trespass" signs. The nearest residence is located 270 feet north of the site.

The city of Trenton used this site as a pre-law landfill from 1959 until 1975, when it received a Solid Waste Sanitary Landfill Permit (#107901). In 1979, the landfill ceased accepting waste. In 1980, the city graded and seeded the area to prevent erosion off site. In 1985, samples of Muddy Creek showed elevated levels of heavy metals downstream from the landfill. This discovery prompted MoDNR to investigate the landfill as a potential contamination source. These investigations determined that a large quantity of hazardous waste had been disposed of at the site during the landfill's operation.

The site maintains a potential for off-site migration of waste constituents via shallow groundwater. Cap erosion and leachate outbreaks have also been a concern.



Remedial Actions:

The site has had a history of erosion, resulting in exposed solid waste, hazardous substances, and hazardous waste; subsidence of the cap that caused ponding; and leachate outbreaks that potentially entered Muddy Creek. The responsible parties have performed stabilization and repair work to address these issues.

In 2015, the city completed the most recent repair work, including fixing areas where all-terrain vehicles had damaged the landfill cap. To address the damaged areas, the city pushed existing berms over into the areas of subsidence, then spread and compacted the existing soil. The city added off-site soil to create a clay cap that was 3 feet thick, with enough topsoil added to support good vegetation. Woody vegetation was removed, but trees on the western edge were left intact to protect the stream bank and to uptake subsurface leachate. The site was graded, seeded, and mowed.

On Oct. 19, 2015, MoDNR conducted a closed sanitary landfill inspection. MoDNR observed a few areas of dead vegetation in the southwest and northeast corners, as well as along the eastern boundary. Additionally, mowing has exposed a few pieces of litter scattered throughout the landfill. During this 2015 closed sanitary landfill inspection, MoDNR did not observe evidence of continued ATV use or evidence of ponding of water on the landfill as had previously been observed.

On May 9, 2017, MoDNR conducted a closed sanitary inspection and found the landfill in compliance. On April 24, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors did not notice any environmental problems.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The Trenton Landfill is located in the Dissected Till Plains physiographic region of northern Missouri. The site is located on the western slope of a rolling upland adjoining Muddy Creek, which flows along the site's western boundary.

Much of Grundy County is covered by glacial drift, a heterogeneous, unconsolidated deposit of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. Some of the sands in the lower layers of the till form permeable beds of limited lateral and vertical extent. These lenses are a source of poor-quality drinking water for several wells within 2 miles. The till underlying the site is expected to be more than 100 to 150 feet thick. Flow of any groundwater existing in the sand lenses of the lower till likely is to the southeast.

The fine-grained, low-permeability sediments beneath the site should retard the downward movement of surface water and leachate, reducing impacts to groundwater. However, if sand lenses are present in the till, contaminant movement and migration within groundwater will be enhanced.

Bedrock beneath the landfill is probably shale and sandstone of the Cherokee Group, which is about 435 feet thick at Trenton. Minor amounts of clay, coal, and limestone also occur in the Cherokee Group. In fact, an undulatory bed of coal was mined at the Trenton Mine, 1 mile southeast of the landfill. In general, the large shale content of most Cherokee strata greatly impedes the flow of groundwater. The basal member of the Cherokee Group is a water-bearing sandstone more than 100 feet thick. In southeast Grundy County, water from this layer is suitable for livestock; however, the bedrock aquifer's low yields and high dissolved solids

content make it unsuitable for most uses.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

Trenton Municipal Utilities uses the Thompson River as a primary water source, and no site-related impacts are expected. Groundwater in the region is generally of poor quality, so shallow aquifer contamination is not a significant public health threat.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are heavy metals, herbicides, and paint waste. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The contaminated soil on the site is still contained under a clay cap with a graded and seeded soil layer to prevent erosion. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact, the soil should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

The groundwater on the site is subject to leachate concerns. Ponding on the cap has caused leachate to enter Muddy Creek and spread contamination; however, no known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Turner Salvage (formerly Tonnar Salvage)

Site Name: Turner Salvage (formerly Tonnar Salvage)

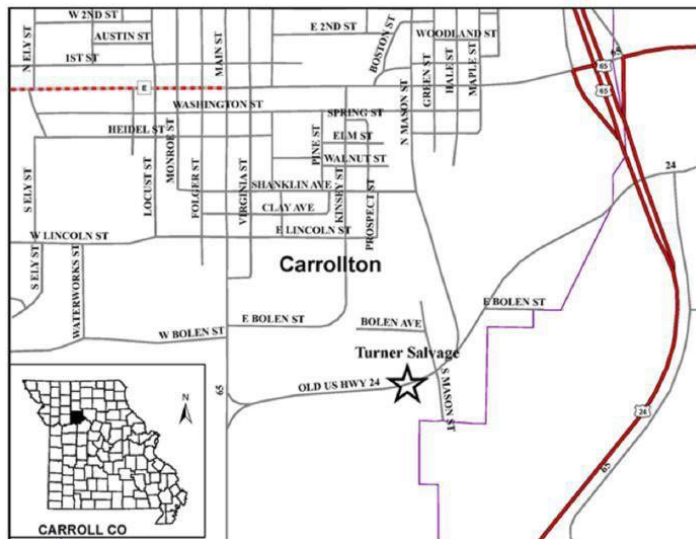
Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: May 16, 1997

Site Address: 306 Business Hwy 24 East, Carrollton, Carroll County, MO

Present Property Owners:
Advantage Metals Recycling, LLC

Lead Agency: United States
Environmental Protection Agency
(EPA)



Waste Type: Asbestos-containing materials, ignitable materials, metals, polychlorinated biphenyl-containing transformers, trichloroethene (TCE), and volatile organic compounds

Quantity: Not determined

Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Turner Salvage (formerly Tonnar Salvage) site is the location of a former salvage yard where MoDNR identified containerized hazardous wastes, used oil, and lead-based paint on site. The site is no longer an active salvage yard. Turner Salvage operated from 1957 until its closing in October 2008.

Turner Salvage is located on a 10-acre parcel of land in a commercial and residential area southeast of the city of Carrollton, Carroll County, Missouri. The former salvage yard is now a vacant lot covered in vegetation. Advantage Metals Recycling LLC currently owns the Turner Salvage site. A private residence is located on the site's eastern border. Adams Primary Public School is located 0.75 mile north of the site. Penny's Concrete Inc. borders the site to the west. Old Highway 24 runs along the site's south border and the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad borders the site to the north. Standley Branch Creek bounds the Turner Salvage site on the south and east before discharging into Wakenda Creek, 0.25 mile from the site. Wetlands are associated with both waterways. The site is within the Missouri River's 10-year flood plain.

In March 1998, MoDNR completed an Integrated Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) on the Turner Salvage site, during which MoDNR conducted sampling that revealed elevated lead contamination of surface soils in the site's northern half. MoDNR also found TCE, beryllium, total xylenes, and chromium in surface soil in excess of health risk levels.

Sediments sampled downstream of the site contained elevated concentrations of lead compared to sediments upstream from the site. Groundwater collected beneath the site contained elevated concentrations of lead.

Remedial Actions:

In November 1997, EPA and Turner Salvage entered into an Administrative Order on Consent for removal action. In December 1998, Turner Salvage conducted a removal action for containerized hazardous wastes, used oil, and lead-based paint, and disposed of the material off site. Turner Salvage excavated, characterized, and transported isolated areas of oil-, lead-, and TCE-contaminated soils for disposal as nonhazardous wastes.

The oil-spill area south of the Turner Salvage garage remains an area of potential concern; it continues to show elevated total petroleum hydrocarbon levels. However, an asphalt surface overlay this area. Additional areas of concern include: an area between Buildings A and B with elevated beryllium levels, which were not addressed during the removal action; oil contamination near the compactor and baler, identified during MoDNR's annual inspection; an area near the site's west edge that is devoid of vegetation; and a former transformer-processing area that EPA sampling determined contains polychlorinated biphenyls.

Turner Salvage removed and disposed of other nonhazardous solid wastes off-site, including asbestos-containing materials, empty drums and containers, and other miscellaneous materials. The owners removed and delivered three transformers to the city for reuse, as well as several compressed gas cylinders, which the city either reused or disposed of appropriately. Numerous containers of asphalt sealer containing TCE were determined to be useable product and placed back into the facility's active inventory. Heritage Environmental removed additional containers of useable oil and grease.

During the March 1998 PA/SI, MoDNR collected shallow groundwater samples around the compactor and baler. These samples contained 181 parts per billion (ppb) lead, which exceeds the state's water quality standard and EPA's drinking water action limit for lead of 15 ppb. On Sept. 25, 1998, MoDNR completed an expanded site investigation and recommended no further remedial action at Turner Salvage for the following reasons: no evidence was found of contaminants affecting nearby drinking water wells exists; no evidence was found of contaminants migrating to nearby wetlands and fisheries; and site contamination had been addressed under a removal action.

In 2000, EPA approved Turner's removal compliance report, documenting the removal action conducted under an Administrative Order on Consent. EPA plans no further remedial or removal actions.

During a May 2013 annual inspection, MoDNR noted that the city had excavated a portion of the property's east side and installed a 30-inch sewer line and manholes. The city also had conducted work along the property's north portion. Soil stockpiles were located along the property's south portion, and the owner had conducted additional grading. Following the inspection, a sinkhole measuring approximately 6 feet wide by 6 feet deep had opened up in the property's north-central portion due to a compromised active sewer line. The top of the sewer line had collapsed, and, over time, a sinkhole developed as the soil above the sewer line break eroded. By July 2013, the city had repaired the sewer line. The owner spread the soil stockpiles located along the south portion across the property and regraded it, but did not remove soil from the site.

On April 24, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection, during which inspectors reported no significant changes at the site.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on alluvium of the Missouri River floodplain. The 50- to 100-foot-thick alluvium consists of low-permeability, fine-grained clay and silt at the surface, grading with depth to coarser sand and gravel units with high permeability. Sand units are encountered typically within 20 feet below grade, and the gravel seams are present nearer the alluvium/bedrock contact. Depth to the water table is about 15 feet. The alluvial aquifer, which is an important source of potable water for local inhabitants, is in direct hydraulic communication with the Missouri River.

Under normal flow conditions, groundwater beneath the site flows south to southeast toward the Missouri River, while surface water runoff enters the Standley Branch of Wakenda Creek, a stream located south of the facility. Wakenda Creek, a gaining stream, may be in direct hydraulic communication with the Missouri River alluvial aquifer. The site is subject to occasional flooding from the creek and the river. Release of contaminants would readily affect the alluvial aquifer through direct infiltration.

The bedrock beneath the site is composed of Pennsylvanian-age limestones. Since the bedrock exhibits low permeability, release of contaminants would have minimal effect on the bedrock aquifer. Due to the mineralization of water within the bedrock, this aquifer is not used as a drinking water source. Release of dense non-aqueous phase liquids would be expected to impact the base of the alluvial aquifer, potentially migrating along the top of bedrock, which slopes toward the southeast.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of Carrollton and Carroll County PWSD #1 draw water from Missouri River alluvium, which is a valuable local and regional water source. Carrollton has four wells, the closest two of which are located approximately 1.3 miles southwest of the site. The city's other two wells are more than 2 miles south-southwest of the site. Carroll County PWSD #1 uses two wells located more than 3 miles southeast of the site. Groundwater flow in the alluvial aquifer trends to the south-southeast (toward the Missouri River), except when river levels are high, at which time the flow may direct north and northwest. Site-related contamination is unlikely to impact any of these wells.

Health Assessment:

The contaminants of concern at this site are asbestos-containing materials, ignitable materials, metals (chromium, beryllium, and lead), polychlorinated biphenyl-containing transformers, trichloroethene (TCE), and volatile organic compounds (benzene, 2-butanone, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes). Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

The soil on the site remains contaminated. An asphalt cap covers some areas, and stockpiles of soil prevent erosion of contaminated soil into the creek. In the future, as long as the cap remains intact, the soil should remain immobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

On-site water is contaminated and poses a risk to nearby surface water bodies. No known exposures are currently occurring.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

Union Carbide

Site Name: Union Carbide

Classification: Class 4

Date of Registry Placement: Dec. 12, 1996

Site Address: 317 W. Florence Road,
St. Joseph, Buchanan County, MO

Present Property Owner: Union Carbide Corporation

Lead Agency: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR)

Waste Type: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin) and Silvex

Quantity: Not determined

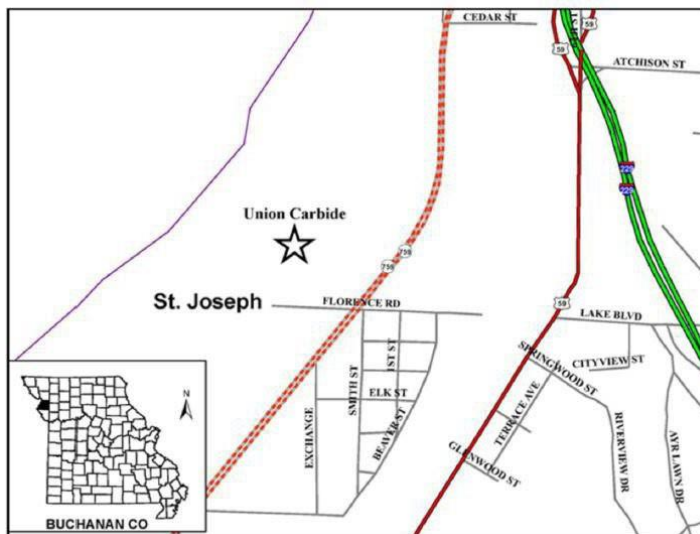
Site Description and Environmental Concern:

The Union Carbide site is an herbicide blending facility where 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) were used as active ingredients to formulate herbicides beginning in the 1970s. Because of past herbicide blending on site, TCDD contamination is present in on-site soils.

Union Carbide owns 5.3 vacant acres, of which 3.8 acres remain on the Registry. In 1956, Amchem Products began formulating herbicides and producing metal works on a 7.84-acre property in St. Joseph, of which the Union Carbide site occupies 5.3 acres today. Amchem formulated herbicides using the active ingredients 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T until 1975. These formulations sometimes produced the unwanted byproduct TCDD.

Soon thereafter, Union Carbide purchased the property and began formulating other herbicides. In 1986, Rhone-Poulenc, a chemical and pharmaceutical company, bought the herbicide formulation facility. The company acquired only the 2.5-acre property containing the facility.

Union Carbide retained the remaining 5.34 vacant acres, of which only 3.80 acres remain on the Registry. In December 1997, Rhone-Poulenc sold the adjacent 2.5-acre property and facility to agricultural chemical company Nufarm Inc., which is a separate Registry site. On-site contamination dates from between 1956 and 1975, when Amchem formulated herbicides containing TCDD. The site owners filled in the lagoon that Amchem used for waste disposal from 1956 until 1975, but it remains a source of contamination on the property



retained by Union Carbide.

The Union Carbide site is capped, well vegetated with grass, and enclosed by a 6-foot, chain-link fence with barbed wire at the top. The former lagoon area is only accessible by crossing through the fenced and gated Nufarm site property. The site is located in the Missouri River flood plain. Railroad tracks lie between the site and the Missouri River, which is about 50 yards from the site's western boundary. The site is located in a heavily industrialized area, and access is controlled. Residential areas are located less than 0.5 mile southeast and less than 1 mile north.

Remedial Actions:

In 1975, Amchem drained and filled the lagoon. Water samples that Amchem collected from the lagoon prior to its closure revealed only traces of heavy metals and phenols. Amchem took no further actions at that time.

In a 1983 Resource Conservation Recovery Act inspection report, MoDNR recommended that Union Carbide resample the lagoon. In 1986, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted sampling of the former lagoon. Individual soil grab samples revealed concentrations of dioxins (including TCDD) as high as 49 parts per billion (ppb) at the surface. In 1988, Union Carbide contracted Pacific Environmental Services to conduct more extensive sampling, which detected TCDD at concentrations as high as 16 ppb (0-6 inches) and 76 ppb (6-20 inches) in the composite soil samples.

In December 1997, Union Carbide petitioned MoDNR for a change in site classification. To evaluate the Union Carbide request, MoDNR required further site investigation and remediation. In October 1998, Union Carbide conducted environmental sampling, including collection of three groundwater monitoring well samples and two sediment samples. The samples were analyzed for 2,4-D; 2,4,5-T; Silvex (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid), and TCDD. None of the sample results exceeded regulatory limits for any of the contaminants of concern. Therefore, MoDNR reclassified the site as a Class 3 site.

In June 2001, MoDNR approved Union Carbide's cap work plan. In July 2002, Union Carbide completed the remedial construction project, which consisted of laying a drainpipe in the storm water ditch on the east side, placing a 1- to 2-foot-thick compacted clay cap over the contaminated area, installing a 10-foot-wide clay apron around the clay cap's perimeter, and installing a 6-inch topsoil layer over the cap to support a vegetative cover. Union Carbide also moved a fence to correspond with the southern property boundary. Union Carbide committed to conducting ongoing maintenance and inspections of the cap and vegetative cover. Survey markers installed by Union Carbide delineate the cap, cap apron, and buffer zones.

Following the cap's construction in 2002, MoDNR reclassified the site to a Class 4 to reflect the reduced risk of exposure.

In fall 2002, MoDNR approved a Union Carbide request to reduce the area of the site listed on the Registry to the surveyed 3.80-acre area that includes the cap, cap apron, and buffer zones. MoDNR removed the 1.54-acre area to the north of the cap from the Registry after Union Carbide sampling confirmed that hazardous wastes are not located on that portion of the property. Union Carbide has not conducted any additional remedial actions since MoDNR reduced the area in 2002.

On June 6, 2025, MoDNR conducted the Fiscal Year 2025 annual inspection during which inspectors noted the site was fenced in and well vegetated.

General Geologic and Hydrologic Setting:

The site is located on alluvium of the Missouri River floodplain. The 60- to 100-foot-thick alluvium consists of low-permeability, fine-grained clay and silt at the surface, grading with depth to coarser sand and gravel units with high permeability. Sand units typically are located within 20 feet below grade, and the gravel seams are present nearer the alluvium/bedrock contact. Depth to the water table is 10 to 20 feet. The alluvial aquifer, which is an important source of water for local industry, is in direct hydraulic communication with the Missouri River.

Under normal flow conditions, groundwater beneath the site flows west toward the Missouri River. The river occasionally floods the site, and high river stages could reverse the groundwater flow's direction. High-yield wells near the site may also affect the groundwater flow's direction. Contaminant releases could affect the alluvial aquifer through direct infiltration.

The bedrock beneath the site is composed of Pennsylvanian-age limestone. Since the bedrock exhibits low permeability, contaminant releases would have minimal effect on the bedrock aquifer. Due to the mineralization of water within the bedrock, this aquifer is not used as a water source.

Public Drinking Water Advisory:

The city of St. Joseph obtains water from alluvial wells along the Missouri River, which are unaffected by this site. No impacts to public water sources are expected.

Health Assessment:

The chemicals of concern at this site are TCDD and Silvex. Please refer to the Health Assessment Chemical Table in Appendix A for a description of the potential adverse health effects associated with these contaminants.

Contaminated soil on the site is contained beneath a soil cap, where it is not currently mobile. No known exposures are currently occurring.

Based on the site information, there is no known contamination of ground or surface water.

This site poses no current health threat but could in the future if site conditions change.

For more information regarding health-related issues, please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-6102.

APPENDIX A
HEALTH ASSESSMENT
CHEMICAL TABLE

Appendix A

HEALTH ASSESSMENT CHEMICAL TABLE

CHEMICAL	CAS #	Chemical Type	POSSIBLE HEALTH EFFECTS
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Organic Solvent	CNS depressant, targets the liver and kidneys. May cause dizziness, loss of coordination, and decreased blood pressure.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Organic Solvent	Possible carcinogen. Targets CNS, blood, liver, and kidneys. May cause drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, shallow breathing, liver enlargement, and possibly unconsciousness.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Organic Solvent	Possible carcinogen. CNS depressant and skin irritant.
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	Organic Solvent	Possible carcinogen. CNS depressant; skin irritant; liver and kidney damage.
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	Organic Solvent	Possibly carcinogen. The levels typically found in the environment are lower than levels known to cause health problems.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	Organic Solvent	Targets liver, kidneys, skin, eyes, and respiratory system.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride, EDC)	107-06-2	Organic Solvent	Probable carcinogen; suspected animal teratogen. CNS depressant; digestive system disorders; respiratory and circulatory system damage.
1,2-Dichloroethene	540-59-0 (mixture)	Organic Solvent	CNS and respiratory depressant. May cause kidney, liver, and lung damage, nausea, drowsiness; skin and eye irritant.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (Mesitylene)	108-67-8	Found in Coal Tar	Targets the eyes, skin, respiratory system, CNS, and blood. Long term health effects include liver damage and anemia.
1,3,5-Trinitro- 1,3,5 -triazine (RDX)	99-35-4	Explosive	Probable carcinogen. CNS effects, such as seizures. May cause nausea, vomiting, eye and skin irritation, headache, irritability, fatigue, and insomnia.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	Organic Material (former pesticide)	May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat, stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. May damage liver and kidney.
1,3-Dinitrobenzene	99-65-0	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen. Targets CNS.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Organic Material	Possible human carcinogen; known animal carcinogen. Targets liver, kidneys, eyes, skin, and respiratory system.
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	Organic Material	Likely carcinogenic. Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation to the eyes and nose.
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD, or Dioxin)	1746-01-6	Organic Material	Known carcinogen. Chloracne; thymic atrophy; liver damage. Suspected to cause soft tissue sarcoma, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, porphyria cutanea tarda (PCT), and Hodgkin's disease.
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T or Silvex)	93-76-5	Herbicide	May cause contact dermatitis, fatigue, weakness, anorexia, dizziness, and abdominal pain.
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	Herbicide	May cause mouth, throat, and stomach irritation; abdominal pain, pallor, sweating, weakness, headache, and dizziness.
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	94-75-7	Herbicide	May affect lungs, liver, and kidneys. May affect CNS.
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D)	94-75-7	Herbicide	Weakness, stupor, hyporeflexia, muscle twitching, convulsions, and dermatitis. Targets

			the liver, kidneys, and CNS. Insufficient data to determine human carcinogenicity.
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	Organic Material	Possible carcinogen. May cause irritation of tissue and mucous membrane.
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, MEK)	78-93-3	Organic Solvent	Targets the lungs, nose, throat, eyes, skin, and CNS.
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	PAH in Coal Tar	May cause irritation and inflammation in nose, decreased lung function, headaches, confusion, and fatigue. Exposure can occur from breathing in tobacco smoke or from mothballs.
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen; known animal carcinogen. May cause dermatitis and respiratory infection.
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	205-99-2	PAH in Coal Tar	Probable human carcinogen. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
Acetone	67-64-1	Organic Solvent	Irritant to eyes, skin, respiratory system; CNS (CNS) depressant. May cause dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting.
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	Organic Solvent	May cause irritation of mucous membranes in humans. Can lead to the formation of cyanide in the body.
Actinium	7440-34-8	Radioactive Material	Occurs naturally through the decay of uranium minerals. See Uranium health effects.
Alachlor	15972-60-8	Herbicide	Probable human carcinogen; known animal carcinogen. May cause liver damage, skin irritation and irreversible eye damage.
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Probable human carcinogen; animal teratogen. Targets CNS, liver, kidneys, and skin. May cause headache, dizziness, irritability, vomiting and uncontrolled muscle movements.

Aluminum	7429-90-5	Metal	Can replace calcium in bone. May cause eye and upper respiratory irritation. May affect CNS.
Ammonia	7664-41-7	Inorganic Material	May cause decreased lung function and respiratory symptoms. Lung irritant.
Anthracene	120-12-7	PAH in Coal Tar	Respiratory irritation and skin damage.
Antimony	7440-36-0	Metal	Probable human carcinogen; animal carcinogen. May cause irritation of eyes and lungs, heart problems, stomach pain and ulcers, diarrhea, and vomiting.
Arsenic	7440-38-2	Metal	Known human and animal carcinogen. May cause irritation of eyes and lungs, heart problems, stomach pain and ulcers, diarrhea, and vomiting.
Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM)	1332-21-4	Inorganic Material	Exposure may increase the risk of developing certain cancers, including lung, laryngeal, ovarian cancers and mesothelioma. Asbestos can also irritate the lungs and lead to scarring and difficulty breathing.
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Herbicide	Possible carcinogen. May cause heart, liver, kidney, peripheral nervous system damage, and decreased sperm concentration and mobility.
Barium	7440-39-3	Metal	Targets respiratory system, CNS. May cause abdominal cramps, difficulty breathing, vomiting, and diarrhea.
Benzene	71-43-2	Organic Solent	Known human and animal carcinogen; suspected animal teratogen. May cause drowsiness, headaches, rapid heart rate, confusion, decrease in red blood cells, and affect the immune system.

Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	PAH in Coal Tar	Probable human carcinogen. Targets respiratory system, skin, bladder, and kidneys.
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen. Targets respiratory system, skin, bladder, and kidneys. May cause reduced birth weight, neurobehavioral effects, and decreased fertility.
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen. Targets skin, lungs, and urinary tract.
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	PAH in Coal Tar	Suspected to be mutagenic and carcinogenic. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
Benzoic Acid	65-85-0	Organic Solid	Targets eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.
Beryllium	7440-41-7	Metal	Known human and animal carcinogen. Targets lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, spleen, skin, and eyes.
Beta-hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Possible human carcinogen. May cause CNS depression.
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	117-81-7	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen; known animal carcinogen. May cause respiratory and gastrointestinal illness.
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	Organic Liquid	Possible human carcinogen; suspected animal carcinogen.
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	Organic Material	Possible human carcinogen.
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Metal	Probable human carcinogen, animal teratogen. Attacks lungs, kidneys, blood, and irritates the stomach. May cause aching pains in back and limbs, chills, and generalized weakness.

Carbamate	1465-20-9	Pesticide	May cause symptoms related to the nervous system. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor.
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	Pesticide	Nausea, vomiting, dizziness, fatigue, headache, mood changes, lethargy, blurred vision, delirium, and convulsions have also been reported in humans acutely exposed by inhalation. Neurologic effects, including behavioral and neurophysiological changes for chronic exposures.
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen; known animal carcinogen. Targets liver, kidneys, and CNS.
Chlordane	12789-03-6 (mixture)	Pesticide	Known human and animal carcinogen. Targets CNS, digestive system, eyes, lungs, liver, kidneys and skin. May cause headache, irritability, vision problems, weakness, jaundice, seizures, and coma.
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	Herbicide	CNS depressant; attacks lungs, liver and kidneys. May cause headache, nausea, labored breathing and sleepiness.
Chloroform	67-66-3	Organic Solvent	Known human carcinogen. Hepatic and renal damage and CNS depressant. May cause dizziness, fatigue, headache, and skin sores.
Chrome Sludge	NA	Metal Waste	Adverse health effects associated with chromium-containing sludge include asthma, eye irritation and damage, respiratory irritation, pulmonary congestion and edema, kidney damage, and liver damage. The health risks from chromium-containing sludge are primarily due to the presence of hexavalent chromium (CrVI), which is considered carcinogenic and is

			associated with an increased risk of developing lung and sinus cancers.
Chromium	7440-47-3	Metal	Chromium (VI) is a known human carcinogen respiratory system damage; liver and kidney effects; toxic effects vary with valence state. May cause irritation to the skin, digestive system, and damage to the male reproductive system. Inadequate evidence in humans for carcinogenicity of metallic chromium and chromium (III) compounds.
Chrysene	218-01-9	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen; known animal carcinogen.
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	Organic Solvent	Insufficient data in humans. May cause irritation of eyes and skin in animals.
Coal Tar	8007-45-2	Organic Waste	May contain chemicals such as benzene. See benzene health effects.
Copper	7440-50-8	Metal	Chronic exposure to higher than recommended amounts of copper can lead to kidney and liver damage.
Cyanide	NA	Inorganic Solid	CNS depression. May cause breathing difficulties, headaches, chest pain, vomiting, enlargement of the thyroid gland, Digestive system disorders and cardiovascular damage.
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	Organic Solvent	May cause decreased body weight in animals.
Delta-hexachlorocyclohexane	319-86-8	Pesticide	May cause lung irritation, headache, and convulsions.
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	Organic Material	Probable human carcinogen.
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	Organic Material	Possible human carcinogen. May cause CNS functional disturbances.

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, and Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDT.DDD.DDE respectively)	50-29-3 72-54-8 72-55-9	Pesticide	Probable human and animal carcinogen. Targets nervous system, liver, kidneys, and skin.
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Probable human carcinogen; animal teratogen. Attacks CNS, liver, kidneys, and skin.
Diethyl Phthalate	84-66-2	Organic Material	Respiratory, mucous membrane, and dermal irritant.
Di-n-butyl Phthalate (DBP)	84-74-2	Organic Material	Respiratory, mucous membrane, and dermal irritant.
Di-n-octyl Phthalate (DNOP)	117-84-0	Organic Material	Suspected animal teratogen. May cause mucous membrane irritation.
Endosulfan	115-29-7 (mixed isomers)	Pesticide	CNS damage. May cause agitation, tremors, and convulsions.
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Targets CNS and liver. May cause headaches, dizziness, confusion, nausea, vomiting, and convulsions.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Organic Solvent	Renal and hepatic disorders. Chronic respiratory and dermal disease. CNS depressant. May cause irritation to the throat, eyes, and mucous membranes.
Ethylene	74-85-1	Organic Solvent	Loss of coordination, unconsciousness, convulsions and paralysis. Targets eyes, skin, respiratory system, and CNS.
Ethylene Dibromide	106-93-4	Pesticide	Probable human and animal carcinogen. Targets eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, and reproductive system.
Explosives	NA	Explosive	Explosive chemicals (RDX, TNR, DNT, perchlorate, etc.) present detonation risk. Some

			explosives are considered possible human carcinogens. Occupational studies have also associated explosive chemicals with potential health effects, including liver toxicity, skin irritation, cataracts, and seizures.
Farm Chemicals	NA	Pesticide/Herbicide, Solvents	May cause skin and respiratory irritation. Some fertilizers and pesticides may be carcinogenic.
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	PAH in Coal Tar	Attacks the urinary and hepatic systems.
Heavy Metals	NA	Metal	Heavy metal toxicity can lower energy levels, affect neurological, respiratory, hepatic, and circulatory systems. Long-term exposure can also lead to gradually progressing physical, muscular, and neurological degenerative processes, and some heavy metals are considered to be carcinogenic.
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Probable human carcinogen; probable animal carcinogen. Targets CNS and liver.
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024-57-3	Pesticide	Probable human carcinogen. Targets CNS and liver.
Herbicide Wastes	NA	Herbicide	Chronic exposure linked to cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, reproductive system disorders, congenital disorders, respiratory system disorders, and immunological disorders.
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Possible human carcinogen; probable animal carcinogen. May cause weight loss, enlargement of the thyroid, skin sores, and discoloration. Liver, reproductive system and CNS effects.

Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	Disinfectant	May cause nausea, vomiting, irritability, dehydration, and hypotension.
Hexavalent Chromium	7440-47-3 (Chromium)	Metal	Known human carcinogen. Targets the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems. Skin contact may cause skin ulcers.
Ignitable Waste	NA	Organic Material	Wastes that are hazardous due to the ignitability characteristic include liquids with flash points below 60 °C, non-liquids that cause fire through specific conditions, ignitable compressed gases and oxidizers. Ignitable wastes include chemicals with a wide range of toxicity, including petroleum fuels, organic solvents, and other flammable solids or liquids. These pose serious health risks from fires, explosions, toxic fumes, and contamination of air, soil, and water. Vapors may irritate the eyes and cause respiratory and neurological effects. Certain ignitable wastes are considered carcinogenic. Skin contact may cause dryness, irritation, or burns, and ingestion may cause serious illness.
Industrial Wastes	NA	Inorganic, Organic Materials	Industrial waste is a broad category that may include a wide range of chemical hazards, including heavy metals, herbicide wastes, organophosphate pesticide wastes, chrome sludge, paint thinners and strippers, and petroleum sludge. Therefore, there are also a wide variety of health effects associated with exposure to industrial wastes, including respiratory issues, increased cancer risk, neurological disorders, chronic skin conditions,

			reproductive issues, cardiovascular diseases, and endocrine disruption.
Inorganic Waste	NA	Inorganic Waste	Inorganic waste can include a variety of non-organic compounds, such as heavy metals, plastics, bottles, and other waste that takes much longer to decompose in the environment. The health effects of these wastes vary. For the health effects of heavy metals, see the heavy metals group.
Iron	7439-89-6	Metal	Essential nutrient. See heavy metals.
Isophorone	78-59-1	Organic Solvent	Possible human carcinogen. CNS depressant; dermal, eye, nose, and throat irritant. May cause nausea, headache, and dizziness.
Laboratory Waste	NA	Everything	Adverse health effects associated with laboratory waste and by-products include a wide variety of toxic chemicals, such as mercury (see mercury health effects), which can damage kidneys and other organs if exposed over a long period of time.
Lead / Lead Compounds	7439-92-1	Metal	Probable human carcinogen. The CNS is the main target. Digestive system discomfort; muscular system weakness; affects blood and liver. No safe blood lead level in children has been identified. In children, lead exposure is associated with hyperactivity, attention and conduct problems, and impairment in cognition.
Lindane (Gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Known animal carcinogen; Probable human carcinogen. Targets eyes, skin, respiratory system, blood, liver, kidneys, and CNS. May

			cause muscle and kidney necrosis, digestive tract inflammation, and hemorrhage.
Manganese	7439-96-5	Metal	Known animal teratogen. Targets respiratory system, CNS, blood, lungs, and kidneys.
Mercury	7439-97-6	Metal	Targets CNS, kidneys, respiratory tract, skin, and gingival tissue. May cause changes in vision and hearing, memory loss and tremors, digestive distress, increase in blood pressure or heart rate, skin rashes, and eye irritation.
Methane	74-82-8	Organic Gas	Not classified as toxic. Asphyxiant at high concentrations.
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	CNS depressant. May cause nausea and headache.
Methyl Tert-butyl Ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	Organic Gasoline Additive	Since MTBE is no longer added to gasoline in the United States, risk of exposure is low. Breathing gasoline with MTBE may cause headaches, nausea or vomiting, dizziness, and coughing in humans.
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	Organic Solvent	Probable human carcinogen and known animal carcinogen. May cause cardiovascular irregularities; CNS depressant.
Municipal Wastes	NA	Solid Waste	A wide variety of toxic substances may be released in the leachate and the biogases liberated in the transport and disposal of municipal solid waste. Solid waste workers are exposed to significant levels of physical, chemical and biological toxins. Injury, as well as acute and chronic musculoskeletal, dermal, and respiratory health effects, are well documented among these workers. There is some evidence of an increased risk of

			respiratory disease associated with living near landfills.
Napthalene	91-20-3	Organic Solid	Known animal carcinogen; possible human carcinogen. May cause destruction of red blood cells, fatigue, loss of appetite, pale or yellow skin, digestive distress, and blood in urine.
Nickel	7440-02-0	Metal	Known animal carcinogen, suspected animal teratogen; possible human carcinogen. CNS depressant; respiratory system damage; liver and kidney effects.
Oil and Sludges	NA	Petroleum	Exposure may cause headaches, nausea and vomiting, confusion, irritation of the skin and eyes, respiratory system disorders and skin rashes.
Organic Waste	NA	Solid Waste	Emissions from organic waste, such as pathogens, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and volatile organic carbons, can affect human endocrine, respiratory, nervous, and olfactory systems. The severity of the health effect depends on the gaseous concentration but may range from mild lung irritation to cancer.
Organochlorine Pesticides	NA	Pesticide	Probable carcinogens. Long-term exposure may damage the liver, kidneys, CNS, thyroid, and bladder.
Paint Thinners and Strippers	NA	Organic Solvents	The health effects are associated with the solvents they contain, such as methylene chloride, n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, and toluene. Most notably, these solvents can cause neurological symptoms, such as tiredness, weakness, memory loss, or numbness in the

			fingers and toes. Certain solvents are considered to be probable human carcinogens.
Paints	NA	Organic Liquid	See heavy metals and VOCs. Paints may contain heavy metals such as lead and VOCs such as toluene. Inhalation of low levels of these materials over an extended period of time may include organ damage, CNS problems, and an increased risk of cancer.
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Possible human carcinogen. Targets nervous system. Long-term exposure may be associated with allergic asthma, hearing loss, alterations of the thyroid gland, and diabetes.
p-Chloro-m-cresol (p-Chlorocresol)	59-50-7	Organic Solid Bactericide	May cause mouth and throat irritation; pallor, sweating, weakness, headache and tinnitus. Skin exposure may cause contact eczema and pain followed by numbness.
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	87-86-5	Pesticide	Probable human and animal carcinogen. Irritation to skin, eyes, and respiratory system; possible damage to the liver and kidneys. May cause an increase in body temperature, potentially leading to injury to various organs and tissues.
Pesticides/pesticide Wastes	NA	Pesticide	Pesticide exposure is associated with certain cancers, neurological disorders, and endocrine disruptions. Chronic exposure is also associated with respiratory issues and neurodegenerative diseases.
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	PAH in Coal Tar	Possible human carcinogen; suspected animal carcinogen. Targets skin, bladder, kidneys, and respiratory system.

Phenol	108-95-2	Organic Solid	Affects the digestive system, CNS, liver, and kidneys. May cause skin and eye damage.
Phosphorus (Red, White, Yellow)	7723-14-0 7723-14-0 12185-10-3	Metal	It may cause irritation of the skin, eyes, upper respiratory tract, and mucous membranes. Chronic exposure may cause heart, kidney and liver damage, anemia, stomach pains, vomiting, diarrhea, blood disorders, and cardiovascular effects. Can degrade into phosphine gas.
Pigments	NA	Solid Waste	Pigments may contain heavy metals like lead, cadmium, and chromium. Some of these heavy metals are suspected or known carcinogens.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Organic Chemical	Chronic exposure to high levels of PCBs can result in hepatic damage, respiratory problems, and chloracne. PCBs are considered a probable human carcinogen and may lead to an increased risk of liver, stomach, or thyroid cancers.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	NA	Organic	Chronic exposure may increase the risk of developing lung, skin, and bladder cancers. Non-carcinogenic effects involve primarily the pulmonary, gastrointestinal, renal, and dermatologic systems.
Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	NA	Organofluorine Chemical Group	High levels of certain perfluoroalkyls may lead to increased cholesterol levels, changes in liver enzymes, decreased vaccine response in children, increased risk of high blood pressure or pre-eclampsia in pregnant women, and small decreases in infant birth weights.
Pyrene	129-00-0	PAH in Coal Tar	Known animal carcinogen; possible human carcinogen. Targets skin, bladder, kidneys, and respiratory system.

Radioactive Waste/Radionuclides	NA	Radioactive Material	Extremely high doses can produce acute effects such as skin redness, hair loss, and radiation burns, although low-dose exposures are much more common. The primary risk associated with such exposures is cancer, and its likelihood is proportional to the radiation dose.
Radium	7440-14-4	Radioactive Material	Known human carcinogen. Effects include lymphoma, bone cancer, and diseases that affect the formation of blood, such as leukemia and aplastic anemia. External exposure to radium's gamma radiation increases the risk of cancer to varying degrees in all tissues and organs.
Selenium	7782-49-2	Metal	Targets CNS, liver, heart, and respiratory tract.
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOC's)	NA	Organic Chemical	Exposure may adversely effect the endocrine system, suppress the immune system, cause reproductive issues, increase the risk of heart disease, and impair cognitive and motor skills. Also increases the risk of developing certain cancers.
Sodium	7440-23-5	Metal	Increases blood pressure. Vapors and fumes may cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.
Sodium Chlorate	7775-09-9	Inorganic Solid	May cause nausea, vomiting, stomach pain and diarrhea. It is a skin, eye, and airway irritant.
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	Caustic	May cause severe burns to the eyes, skin, lungs, and digestive system.
Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirits, Petroleum Solvent, Spotting Naphtha)	8052-41-3	Organic Solvent	Inhalation can affect your nervous system and cause dizziness, headaches, or a prolonged

			reaction time. It can also cause eye, skin, or throat irritation.
Styrene	100-42-5	Organic Liquid	Possible human carcinogen; known animal carcinogen. May cause irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system. CNS depressant.
Tetrachloroethene (Perchloroethylene, PCE, Perc)	127-18-4	Organic Solvent	Probable human carcinogen and known animal carcinogen. Hepatotoxin; renal injury and CNS depressant. May cause dizziness, incoordination, and changes in mood, memory, reaction time, and vision.
Tetraethyl Lead	78-00-2	Organic Gasoline Additive	May cause insomnia, psychosis, mania, liver damage, elevated blood lead levels, pallor, and disorientation.
Thallium	7440-28-0	Metal	High levels may affect nervous system, lungs, heart, liver, and kidneys, and cause birth defects.
Thimet (Phorate)	298-02-2	Pesticide	Targets CNS, eyes, and skin.
Thorium	7440-29-1	Metal	Known human and animal carcinogen. Tissues affected include lung, pancreas, & bone cancer.
Toluene	108-88-3	Organic Solvent	CNS depressant; liver and kidney damage. May cause confusion, tiredness, memory loss, loss of appetite, and hearing and color vision loss.
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Probable human carcinogen; known animal carcinogen. Targets the skin, liver, kidneys, and CNS.
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene, TCE)	79-01-6	Organic Solvent	Known human and animal carcinogen. CNS depressant; renal and hepatic damage. Suspected increased risk of congenital heart defects in children of older women of child

			bearing age. May cause headaches, dizziness, sleepiness, coma, and autoimmune diseases.
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Herbicide	Possible human carcinogen. May cause respiratory tract, eye, and skin irritation.
Uranium	7440-61-1	Metal	Known human and animal carcinogen. Effects may include kidney damage, lung cancer, osteosarcoma, and lymphoma. May cause damage to dental tissue causing teeth to break, cataracts, necrosis of bone, and growth retardation in children.
Vanadium	7440-62-2	Metal	May cause nausea, diarrhea and stomach cramps. May affect neurological and blood circulatory system.
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	Organic Solvent	Known human and animal carcinogen; CNS depressant. May cause dizziness, unconsciousness, and nerve damage.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)	NA	Organic Chemicals	The ability of organic chemicals to cause health effects varies greatly. Health effects may include eye, nose and throat irritation, headaches, and loss of coordination and nausea. Damage to the liver, kidney, and CNS may also occur. Some organics are suspected or known to cause cancer in humans.
Waste Solvents	NA	Organic Solvents	Inhaled vapors may irritate the eyes and cause drowsiness, difficulty breathing, and neurological effects. Skin contact may cause dryness, irritation, or burns, and ingestion may cause serious illness.
Xylenes	1330-20-7 (mixed)	Organic Solvent	CNS depressant; liver and kidney damage. May cause headaches, loss of muscle coordination, confusion, and changes in one's balance.

Zinc	7440-66-6	Metal	Some forms may be carcinogenic and/or affect the peripheral nervous system. All may cause gastrointestinal distress.
Zirconium	7440-67-7	Metal	May cause eye irritation, blurred vision, burning of nose and throat, vomiting, and liver damage.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF
HEALTH TERMS

GLOSSARY OF HEALTH TERMS

acnegenic

Producing or increasing the severity of acne.

aplastic anemia

A rare but extremely serious disorder that results from the unexplained failure of the bone marrow to produce blood cells.

carcinogenic or carcinogen

Capable of causing cancer. A suspected carcinogen is a substance that may cause cancer in humans or animals but for which the evidence is not conclusive.

central nervous system (CNS)

Brain and spinal cord.

chloracne

A rare acne-like skin condition caused by exposure to herbicides or chlorinated chemicals, including the dioxins. It develops a few months after swallowing, inhaling or touching the responsible agent.

cholinesterase

An enzyme produced in the liver that is required for normal nervous function.

conjunctiva

The membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the white part, or sclera, of the eyeball. When an individual has conjunctivitis, the reflection of the inflamed conjunctiva makes the white of the eye appear red.

cutaneous

Of, relating to, or affecting the skin.

embryotoxicity and fetotoxicity

Any toxic effect on the embryo (embryotoxicity) or fetus (fetotoxicity) as a result of prenatal exposure to a substance that crosses the placental barrier. The distinguishing feature between the two terms is the stage of development during which the insult occurs. Toxic effects can include malformations and variations, altered growth, and in utero death.

fetotoxicity

See "embryotoxicity."

genotoxicity

Damaging to DNA or pertaining to agents (radiation or chemical substances) known to damage DNA, thereby causing mutations or cancer.

gingival tissue

Gum tissue.

hepatic

Of, relating to, affecting, or associated with the liver.

Hodgkin's disease

One of the two basic types of lymphoma, Hodgkin's is a cancer that develops in the lymphatic system, the part of the body's circulatory system that helps fight disease and infection.

hyperpigmentation

An increase in the natural color of the skin.

hyporeflexia

Underactivity of bodily reflexes.

immunity

The ability of an organism to resist disease or toxins by natural or artificial means.

immunogenic

Producing immunity or evoking an immune response. An immunological effect is the production of a functional change in the immune response. Immunologic toxicity causes the occurrence of adverse effects on the immune system and may result from exposure to environmental agents such as chemicals.

keratosis

A disease of the skin marked by growth of scaly tissue.

lymphoma

Any of various malignant tumors that arise in the lymph nodes or in other lymphoid tissue.

mesothelioma

A malignant tumor of the mesothelium. The mesothelium is the thin lining on the surface of the body cavities and the organs that are contained within them.

morbidity

The rate of incidence of a disease.

mutagen

A substance that causes mutations. A mutation is a change in the DNA sequence contained in a cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

mutagenic

Causing alteration in the DNA (genes or chromosomes) of an organism.

natality

The ratio of total live births to total population in a specified area over a specified period of time; birthrate.

narcosis

A condition of deep stupor or unconsciousness produced by a drug or other chemical substance.

non-Hodgkins lymphoma

A group of malignancies, with differing patterns of behavior and responses to treatment, in which cancer (malignant) cells are found in the lymph system.

osteosarcoma

A sarcoma derived from bone or containing bone tissue; also called osteogenic sarcoma.

peripheral neuritis

General classification of disorders involving damage or destruction of nerves, not including the nerves of the brain or spinal cord (CNS).

pneumonitis

A disease characterized by inflammation of the lungs.

porphyria cutanea tarda

The most common form of porphyria, causes blistering of skin exposed to sunlight. Porphyrins are a group of disorders caused by deficiencies of enzymes involved in the synthesis of heme, a chemical compound that carries oxygen and makes blood red.

pulmonary edema

A condition in which fluid accumulates in the lungs, usually because the heart's left ventricle does not pump adequately.

renal

Relating to, involving, affecting, or located in the region of the kidneys.

sarcoma

Cancerous growth of the soft tissues.

teratogenic

Capable of causing abnormal development of the embryo and congenital malformations.

teratogenicity

The ability or tendency to produce anomalies of formation.

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